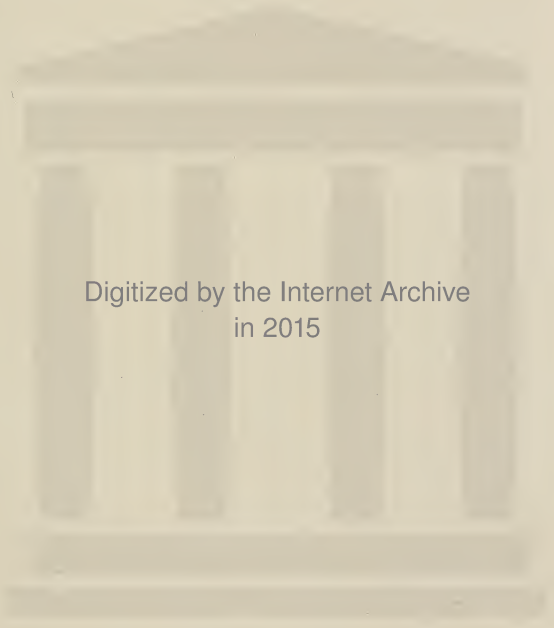
IN MEMORIAM

A BOOK OF RECORD

CONCERNING FORMER MEMBERS OF THE AMERICAN ACADEMY OF ARTS AND LETTERS

IN MEMORIAM



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The American Academy of Arts and Letters
15 West 81st Street
New York

IN MEMORIAM

A BOOK OF RECORD

CONCERNING FORMER MEMBERS OF
THE AMERICAN ACADEMY OF
ARTS AND LETTERS

PUBLISHED BY THE ACADEMY
MARCH, 1922

The Academy was founded in 1904 and Incorporated by Act of Congress approved April 17, 1916

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THE AMERICAN ACADEMY OF ARTS AND LETTERS

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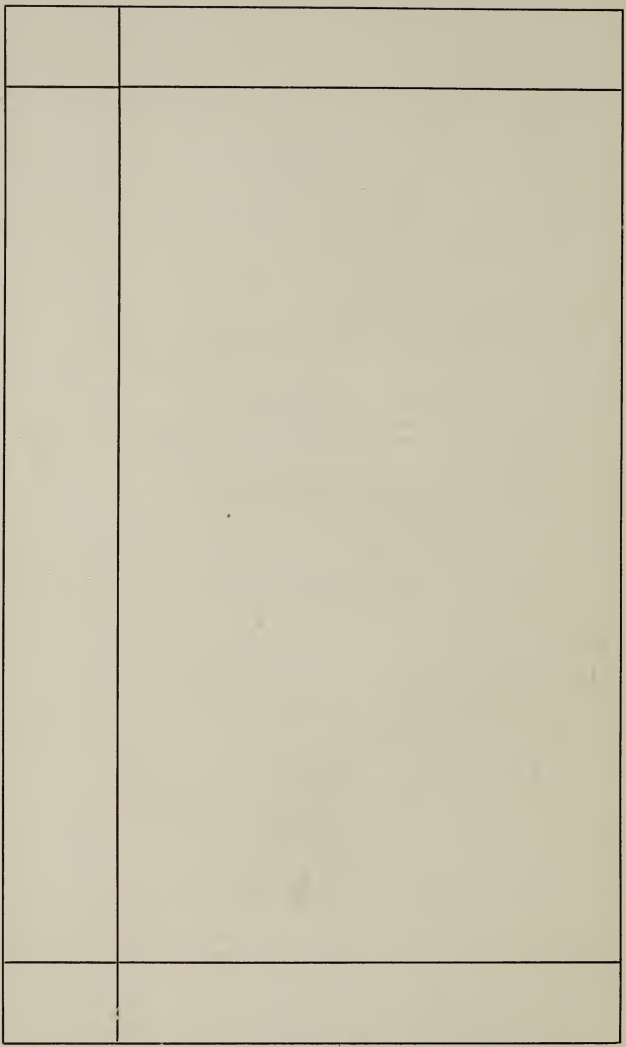
THE AMERICAN ACADEMY AND THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF ARTS AND LETTERS

BY

WILLIAM M. SLOANE



THE AMERICAN ACADEMY AND THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF ARTS AND LETTERS

I

AMERICAN ways differ so widely from those of other peoples that it is difficult, alike for ourselves and for foreigners, to understand the origin, nature, and aims of voluntary organizations which bear designations long familiar in other countries, but which connote something quite different in our own. It therefore seems imperative to make clear, if possible, to itself and to the intelligent public what the two associated organizations bearing the title of the Academy and the Institute of Arts and Letters in

the United States of America really are, and what they aim to be in the future.

The Institute was organized by the American Social Science Association at its annual meeting in 1898, with a view to the advancement of art, music, and literature; and it selected the names of a hundred men then living "notable for achievement" in those fields. By those constituting the society this number has been slowly and carefully increased to two hundred and fifty. The Institute had in certain measure found itself by several meetings a year through a succession of years, for the consideration of its functions; papers in a long series being read by various members. It determined in 1904, after six years of discussion and deliberation, to organize a section of thirty members as an Academy; this number has been enlarged to fifty. The purpose stated

by the Institute was to "give greater definiteness to its work" and make itself "more efficient in carrying out the purposes for which it had been organized, to wit, the protection and furtherance of literature and the fine arts."

The method employed in selecting the names of those who were to constitute the Academy section was alike ingenious and sound, satisfying all requirements and forestalling all captious criticism. Seven members were selected by ballot as sponsors and organizers of the Academy; these seven were empowered to choose eight other members, and did so; the fifteen selected five more, and these twenty completed the number contemplated, viz., thirty. The "seven" were to be an executive committee, entrusted with the making and adoption of a constitution. Their names were: Clemens, Hay, Howells, MacDowell, La

Farge, Saint-Gaudens, and Stedman. The next "eight" were: Adams (Henry), Aldrich, James (Henry), Lounsbury, McKim, Norton, Roosevelt, and Ward. As already stated, fifteen more were speedily added to the membership and the Academy was started on its way. But it was nearly four years before its fellowship was complete, and it was only after its viability had been thoroughly tested that in 1916 it was recognized by the Federal Government as of public utility, and a national charter was granted to it by Congress, with the designation the American Academy of Arts and Letters. The Institute had secured a similar recognition somewhat earlier. Such is the outline of origin and evolution.

II

The National Institute of Arts and Letters awards its solitary gold medal

but once a year for distinguished service in the totality of the recipient's work: for sculpture, for history, for poetry, for architecture, for drama, for music; so that the intervening period for each is nine years. The scrutiny is searching throughout the whole American world, for the award is not confined to the membership of the Institute. The bestowal of the medal is always an occasion of some solemnity. The Institute is self-perpetuating though not self-constituted, and the discussion of fitness for membership of the various candidates exhibits at each annual meeting a power of criticism which sets up a very high standard indeed. At the outset candidates proposed themselves, but this is no longer so. Now members propose, the Council accepts the candidacy or rejects it, and finally the Institute elects or rejects by secret ballot. The debating and winnowing

turn not at all on the question of personality and good-fellowship, but solely on that of achievement and future promise.

The Academy is likewise self-perpetuating under its own constitution; and is, thus far at least, confined in its choice of members to the list of the Institute (according to its by-laws). The selection is thus a double scrutiny, that of the Institute and of the Academy. It may be observed that while in the Institute there are sections or departments of literature, art, and music, in the Academy there are none. Vacancies can be filled without regard to the field of eminence. Such in outline are the Academy and the Institute of Arts and Letters in the United States of America.

ACADEMY NOTES

III

It has long been a mooted question whether in America and England, or any English-speaking land, there is any important service to the community which an academy of literature or the fine arts or both can possibly render. Many Englishmen have boasted that with a literature far superior to any other in the modern world, the strongest indication of superiority is the absence of academies. In all the Latin countries a national academy is almost a matter of course, an institution as essential to all spiritual activities as are the state and government for politics and the administration of the law; for the maintenance of order in the sphere of intellect and creative art, as for the maintenance of order is the organized physical force of the state, in the sphere of conduct under law. But in France alone does an

academy assert supremacy and sovereignty in its field, or rather, let us say, permit that claim to be made for it by its members. The statutes of its founder declare: "The Academy's principal function shall be to labour with all the care and diligence possible, at giving exact rules to our language and rendering it capable of treating the arts and sciences." But this charge, sufficiently weighty in itself, the creation, namely, of a worthy medium for the expression of national thought, was almost immediately enlarged and elaborated. Whether it chose or did not choose, the French Academy was, by reason of its mere existence, a literary court. This function, having been carefully cherished as a tradition and continuously exercised throughout the centuries, remains one of the most important activities of the French Academy at the present day.

ACADEMY NOTES

Sainte-Beuve styled the academy a "high jury," as it were a "grand jury," to sit as inquisitors and place literary works on trial, likewise to pronounce a verdict; by means at once simple and complex: the sifting from the great mass of inferior literature such expressions of the highest culture as in their matter and manner carry the conviction of superiority to the mind and heart alike of the intellectually elect and the commonalty at large.

Please observe what lawyers call the sanction, the compulsory force, behind the verdict: inherent value of thought and style enforcing by quality alone general acceptance of the highest standard applicable to any form of poetry and prose; this and nothing more. Quite sufficient, however, because while the final decision is not that of any association, but of the cultivated public, yet the cultivated pub-

lic, contemporary and future, is importunate, like the general public, in its demand for guides and leaders. This was so patent in France, at least, that the other academies, those of the Fine Arts, Science and of Inscriptions (which in a federal relation compose the Institute of France), were soon organized to perform a similar function in moral science, the plastic arts, and in both pure and natural science.

IV

THE ancient academy of the Greeks was a pleasant locality where the doctrines of Plato, as opposed to those of the Peripatetics, were taught, and a school of thought established. In four or possibly five stages this school survived through its adherents to the days of Cicero, who said of it: "The characteristic of the Academy is never to interpose one's judgment; to ap-

prove what seems most probable; to compare together different opinions, to see what may be advanced on either side, and to leave one's hearers free to judge without pretending to dogmatize." This is the whole matter: the preamble and constitution of every corporation devoted to the furtherance of art, literature, or science: not to proclaim as an oracle, nor to assert sovereignty of opinion, but to conjecture, compare, and set forth the probable standards of good taste, or of verisimilitude in science. Naturally the collaborators in any academy organization ought to be recognized experts in their respective lines.

Throughout the centuries which, with some show of reason, we call the Dark Ages, the need of academies was not felt to be pressing in the western world, although the library at Alexandria, the university of Oxford, and

the school of Alcuin all originated in such voluntary associations. But at the dawn of the Renascence and throughout that era, Europe, following Arabic example in this as in so many other respects, saw the foundation of many corporate bodies for the advancement of art, literature, and science. The oldest, that of "Floral Games," at Toulouse, with a membership of thirty-six, still exists, almost exactly six centuries old, and annually distributes five prizes in literature, which are floral emblems in silver or gold. In the various lands of Europe approximately fifteen academies of science are still in activity. At least as many as thirty existed for longer or shorter periods, published their proceedings, and for various reasons, political, social, or financial, ceased to exist. This is likewise true of many academies of belles-lettres (especially in Italy), which in the main

devoted themselves to the purification of the language, with a view to style in poetry and prose. Of all these there survive in Italy two: that of the Apatici, or Impartials, and the Florence Academy. There are in France, Belgium, and Spain one each that may be called national. The Academy of Inscriptions in France was and continues to be partly archæological, partly historical, tending rather to science than to pure literature. Its model has been closely followed by the recently organized British Academy, which received its charter from the Royal Institution. There are national academies of medicine and surgery in Vienna and in Paris. In Russia, France, Italy, Sweden, England, and Spain there are academies of painting and sculpture, to which are adjoined, in the first and second countries, architecture and music.

V

PROBABLY the most vigorous and productive national academy of the present day in any land is our own National Academy of Science, which was chartered by the Federal Government at the close of the Civil War. The Hispanic Society of New York, with its membership of a hundred, selected carefully from all the cultural lands, is really an Academy, being certainly the most cosmopolitan, and not the least active. The Academy of Arts and Sciences in Boston is a mature, dignified association, maintaining a fine library. It is exactly what its name imports, a home of the arts and sciences as that phrase was understood several generations ago. In a modest way there are associations of connoisseurs, furthering and stimulating some branch of art or letters in almost every one of our metropolitan

cities, and many in cities not so large. Some of these societies promote not merely their specialty but sociability as well; all serve the good purpose of keeping a lamp burning on some altar of learning.

From all these considerations, the brief and imperfect enumeration included, a moment's thought makes clear that the American Academy and the National Institute of Arts and Letters are totally, radically different in origin and character, as they must consequently be in activity and aim, from all societies anywhere and at any time with which they might naturally be compared. In the first place they are not a voluntary association as we ordinarily use that designation, but exist by reason of an initial mandate of popular sort and continue under a nation-wide mandate through federal charters. In the second place the Academy and the National Insti-

tute are combined in a broad, comprehensive scheme hitherto unknown and untried: including literary history, romance, poetry, drama, and belles-lettres generally, painting, music, sculpture, and architecture. This is indeed the "satura lanx," the "full dish" of the ancients; and from it, if sufficient endowments be secured, the world may expect the production of academic activities more numerous than any so far contemplated or inaugurated beyond the Atlantic. Indeed, this seems to many the distinctive feature of the American idea, which imperiously forbids all specialization tending toward narrowness and aridity, demanding that the fine arts acknowledge their interdependence, that they draw life and succulence one from the other, and so keep the central current of their evolution on our soil united and unobstructed. It is the conviction of In-

stitute and Academy that all the fine arts are not merely children of one family, affiliated in character and in nature and destiny, but while they may differ in quality and scope, as brethren do, there is an unbreakable bond of heredity, a oneness of discipline and environment, which make unity more striking than diversity. A national art of any sort is only national in so far as it is the art-rootlet or stirp coming to the surface in new soil, amid a humanity modified by tradition and circumstance into another stock of the general civilization.

How fertile the American soil is, how vigorous the American spirit in the fine arts really is, has long since been proved by the individual achievements of those who compose the membership of our association; not only that, however, but by what in this association they have collectively done, amid many discouragements, and with slender means.

VI

WHAT the Academy and Institute have done and may hope to do in the way of public service is indicated in the following outline, incomplete because based on only a short experience, but approved as a whole by the officers of the Academy:

1. MEETINGS

1. The annual meeting in November shall be held outside of New York as frequently as may be feasible. Just as the National Academy of Science has its seat and executive offices in Washington, so the American Academy of Arts and Letters must necessarily have its directive organization in New York, the national center of literature and art. But its most important annual meetings have been held in Boston.

Chicago, and Philadelphia, as well as in New York, to emphasize its national scope.

2. Public meetings shall be held at least once a year for the reception of new members and for the delivery of commemorative addresses.

3. When the Board of Directors so decide, public memorial meetings shall be held, like those in honor of Samuel L. Clemens, William Dean Howells, and John Burroughs.

4. On the occasion of important centenaries public meetings shall be held by the Academy in association with the Institute, to which distinguished delegates from foreign countries may be invited, as was the case at the Lowell centenary in 1919. It is intended thus to celebrate the third centenary of Molière.

5. At intervals during the winter private and informal meetings may be held to discuss certain

topics in the domain of arts and letters.

II. PAPERS

1. The series of addresses on the Blashfield Foundation will be continued, and ultimately these papers will be published by the Academy.

2. Other papers read before the Academy shall be published in its Proceedings.

III. MEDALS

1. Special committees of the Academy shall be appointed for the award of the Academy Medal, the Howells Medal, and of any other medals or prizes which may be founded for the recognition of outstanding contributions to the several arts.

IV. FOREIGN VISITORS

1. It may be found possible to arrange for formal receptions by the Academy and the Institute to distinguished foreign artists and

authors, to whom the hospitality of the Academy building might be tendered.

v. PUBLIC SERVICE

1. Now that the Academy is worthily sheltered it is at last in a position to serve as a clearing house for the associations devoted to letters and the arts. The Directors will gladly welcome any opportunity to aid in coördinating the activities of these associations.

2. The Academy, in association with the Institute, will take pleasure in encouraging the foundation of museums, galleries, and libraries.

3. The Academy (in addition to its own contributions under the Blashfield Foundation) will rejoice if it can be helpful in any movement for the betterment of our speech, more especially in our theaters and in our schools and colleges.

4. The Academy is anxious for a wider recognition of the fact that its members and the members of the Institute, individually and collectively, stand ready to counsel the activities of the nation, the states, or the cities in any part of the field, with the desire that our public buildings and the grounds in which they are erected shall attain to an ever higher standard.

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AMERICAN ACADEMY OF
ARTS AND LETTERS

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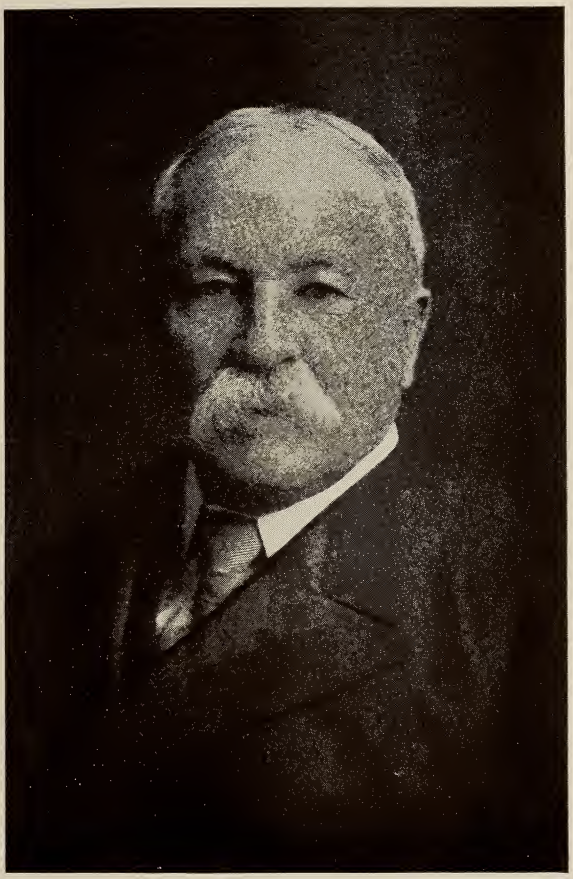
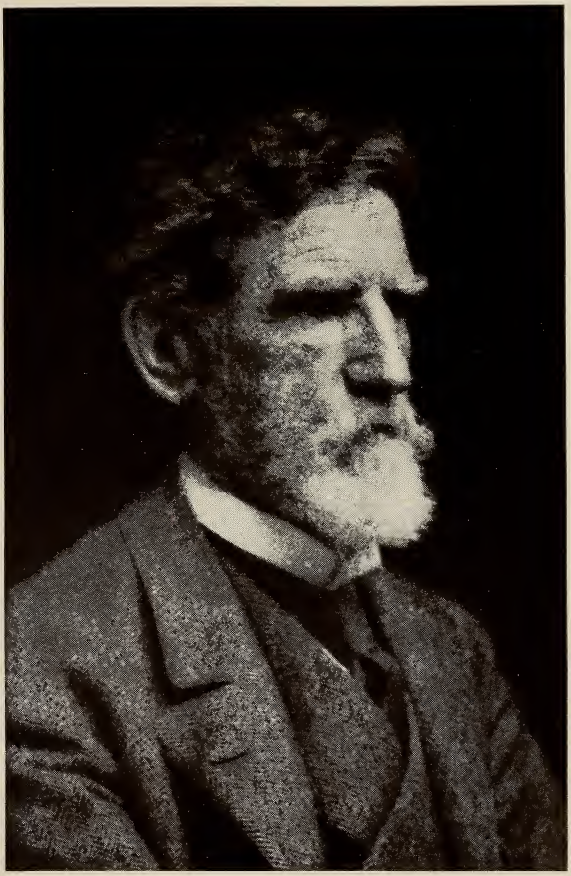
NAMES
RECORDS, AND PORTRAITS
OF FORMER MEMBERS
IN THE
ORDER OF THEIR ELECTION
TO THE ACADEMY



W. D. Howells.

WILLIAM DEAN HOWELLS

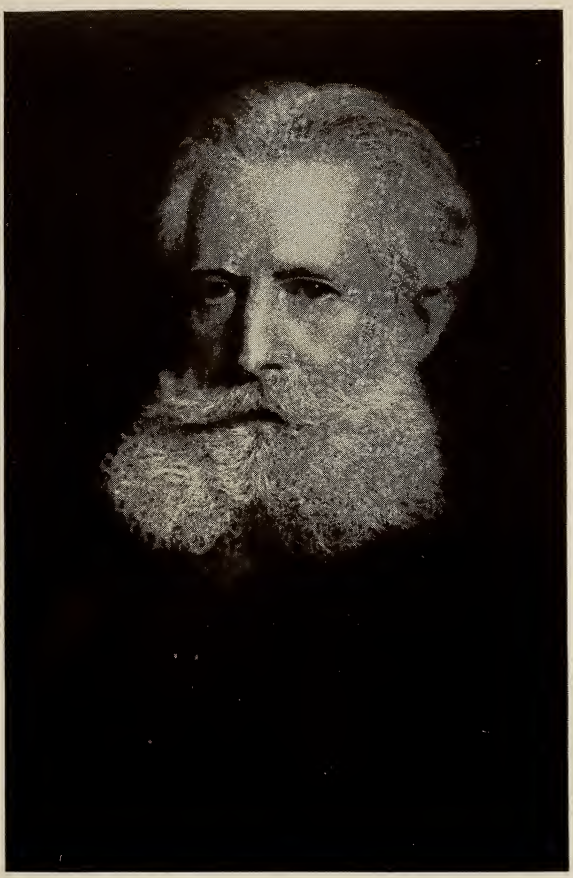
William Dean Howells was born in Martin's Ferry, Ohio, March 1, 1837, and died in New York City, May 11, 1920. He was elected to the Academy December 2, 1904,—Chair 1. He was the first President of the Academy and served in that position from his election to his death. His early education was gained through working in the office of his father's country newspaper. He was United States Consul to Venice from 1861 to 1865. He was editor of the *Atlantic Monthly* from 1871 to 1881, and for many years he was the editor of the Easy Chair of *Harper's*. He was the author of nearly seventy volumes of essays, novels, plays, and poems. The most famous of his novels are "A Modern Instance," "Silas Lapham," and "A Hazard of New Fortunes." He received honorary degrees from many colleges and universities, including the degree of Doctor of Letters from Oxford, England. In 1915 he was awarded the gold medal of the National Institute of Arts and Letters "for distinguished work in fiction."



Augustus Saint Gaudens

AUGUSTUS SAINT-GAUDENS

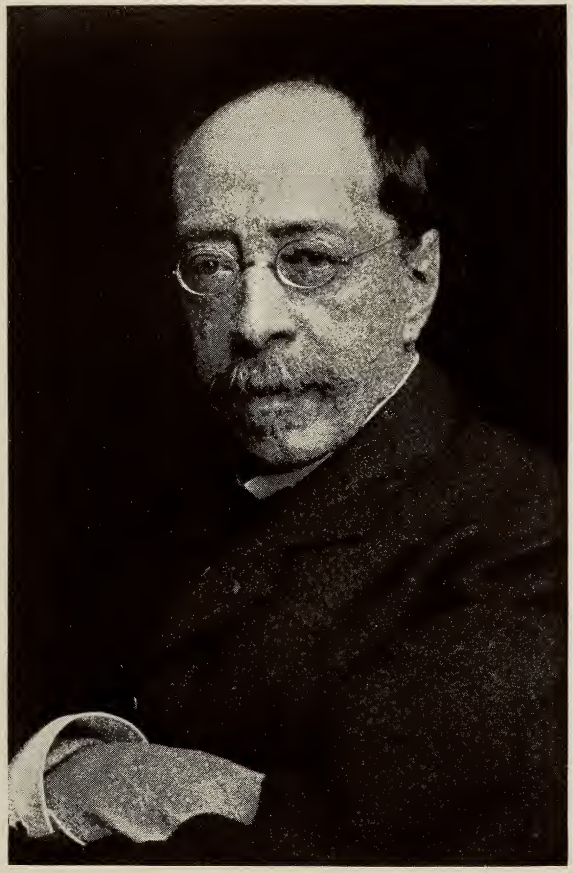
Augustus Saint-Gaudens was born in Dublin, Ireland, March 1, 1848, and died in Cornish, N. H., August 3, 1907. He was elected to the Academy December 2, 1904,—Chair 2. He was brought to this country in his earliest childhood, and at the age of thirteen was apprenticed to learn cameo cutting. He studied sculpture in France and in Italy, and in 1871 produced his first statue, called "Hiawatha." Among his better known works are the President Lincoln statue in Chicago, the Robert Gould Shaw Memorial in Boston, the Puritan in Springfield, Mass., the Adams memorial in Washington, the Sherman and Farragut statues in New York City, and the Phillips Brooks Memorial for Trinity Church, Boston. The Diana on the tower of Madison Square Garden, New York City, is his work. Degrees were conferred upon him by Harvard, Yale and Princeton, and he was the recipient of many medals.



E. C. Stedman

EDMUND CLARENCE STEDMAN

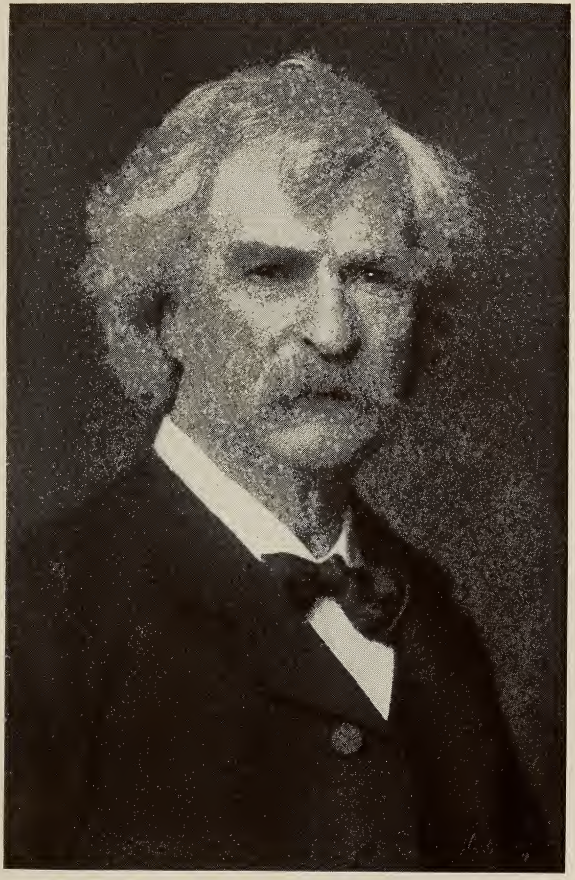
Edmund Clarence Stedman was born in Hartford, Conn., October 8, 1833, and died in New York City, January 18, 1908. He was elected to the Academy December 2, 1904,—Chair 3. At fifteen he entered Yale, taking first prize for his poem "Westminster Abbey." He edited the Norwich *Tribune* and the Winsted *Herald;* and later in New York contributed to the *Tribune* (his "Diamond Wedding," etc.) and leading magazines. During the Civil War he was correspondent for the *World.* His first book of verse appeared in 1860; others followed, and volumes of criticism on the Victorian and American Poets, and on Poetry, the latter delivered as lectures at universities. These were supplemented by his "Anthologies"; and "A Library of American Literature" (in collaboration). He was frequently chosen Poet for notable occasions. He was President of the American Copyright League, of the National Institute of Arts and Letters, and of the New England Society.



Jno Lafarge

JOHN LA FARGE

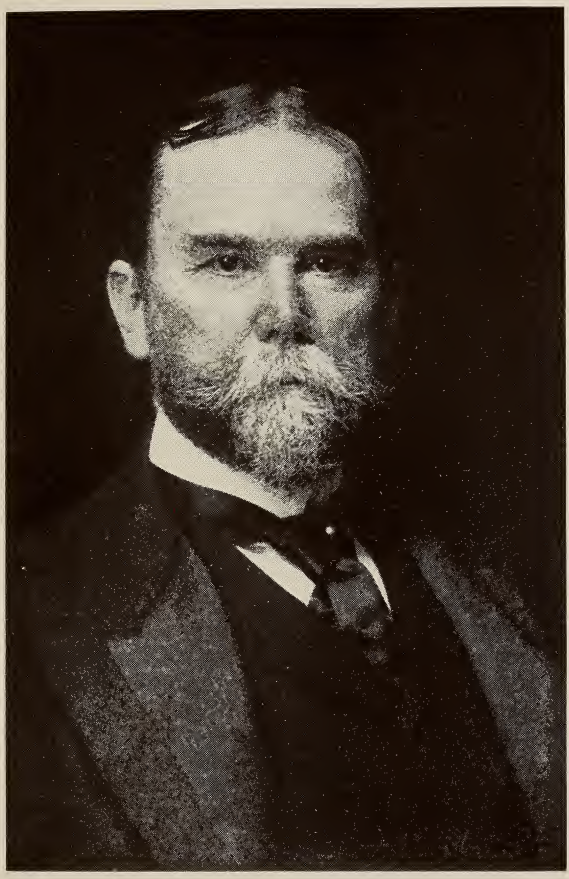
John La Farge was born in New York City, March 31, 1835, and died in Providence, R. I., November 14, 1910. He was elected to the Academy December 2, 1904,—Chair 4. He studied art in Paris, Munich, Dresden, northern Italy, and England. Upon his return to the United States he continued his studies under William M. Hunt, specializing in stained glass decoration. He designed many memorial windows for churches and libraries. In 1889 a medal of the First Class and the decoration of the Legion of Honor were awarded him at the Paris Exposition for his "Watson Memorial Window." He decorated the interiors of several New York churches, the Union League Club, and many private homes. He was the author of a book on Japan and Japanese art, and of a volume of essays under the title "Great Masters." His "Reminiscences of the South Seas" was not published till after his death. In 1892 and 1894 he lectured on "Color and Composition" at the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York City.



S. L. Clemens

SAMUEL LANGHORNE CLEMENS

Samuel Langhorne Clemens was born in Florida, Mo., November 30, 1835, and died in Redding, Conn., April 21, 1910. He was elected to the Academy December 2, 1904,—Chair 5. He was a journeyman printer in his early youth and later became a pilot on the Mississippi River. For some years he did newspaper work in the West. In 1866 he went to the Sandwich Islands and upon his return began his lecturing career. He traveled widely, and many of the scenes and incidents in his books are drawn from his journeys. His better known works are "Life on the Mississippi," "The Adventures of Tom Sawyer," "Tom Sawyer Abroad," "Innocents Abroad," "Roughing It," "A Yankee at the Court of King Arthur," "Huckleberry Finn," "The Prince and the Pauper," "The Gilded Age," "A Tramp Abroad," and "Pudd'nhead Wilson." He received honorary degrees from Yale University in 1901 and from the University of Oxford in 1907.



John Hay

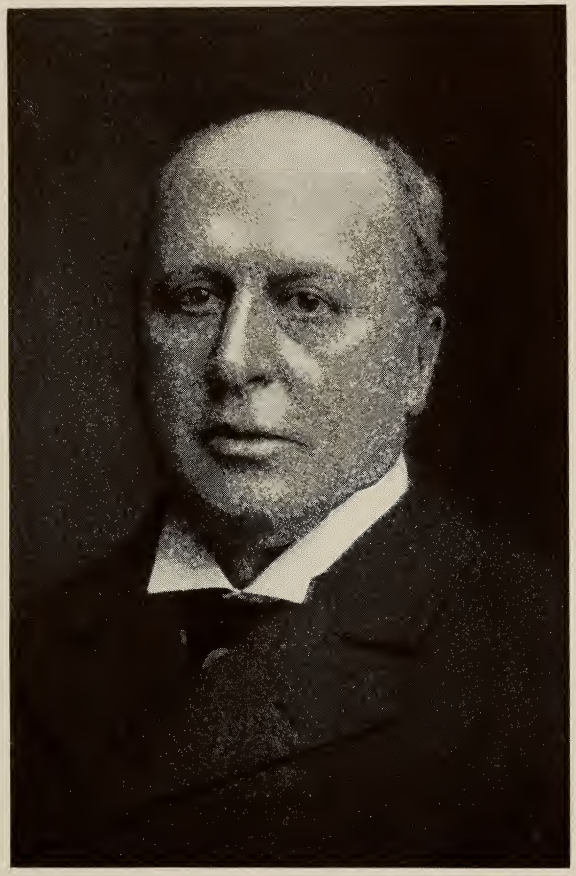
JOHN HAY

John Hay was born in Salem, Ind., October 8, 1838, and died near Newbury, N. H., July 1, 1905. He was elected to the Academy December 2, 1904,—Chair 6. He was graduated from Brown University. In 1861 he became private Secretary to Abraham Lincoln and during the war period was his Adjutant and Aide-de-Camp. He was Secretary of the United States Legation in Paris for two years, Chargé d'Affaires in Vienna, and first Secretary of Legation to Madrid. He served on the editorial staff of the New York *Tribune* and while there published his "Pike County Ballads." He became first Assistant Secretary of State under President Hayes in 1879. He was United States Ambassador to England and in 1898 under President McKinley became Secretary of State. He was the author of many works, among them "The Breadwinners," a novel, and "Abraham Lincoln: a History," written in collaboration with Nicolay.

Edward MacDowell.

EDWARD MacDOWELL

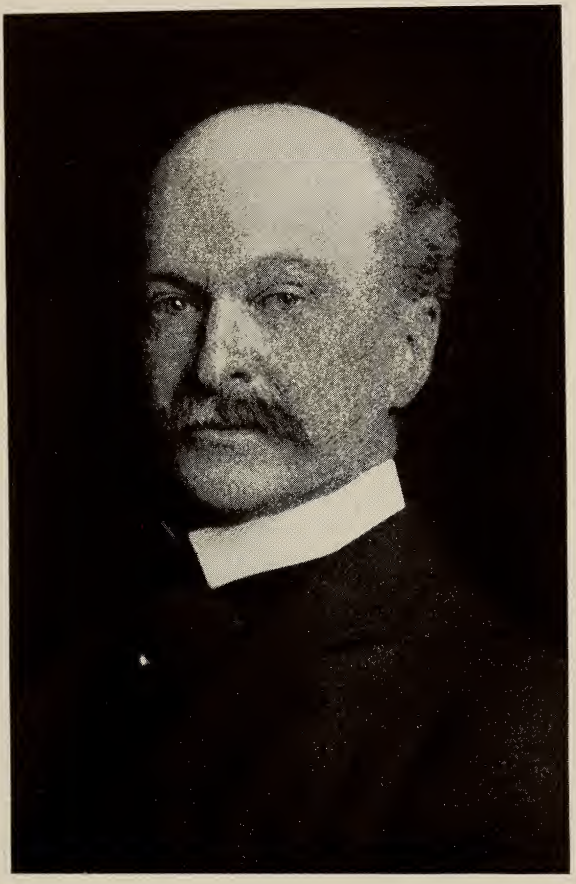
Edward MacDowell was born in New York City, December 18, 1861, and died in New York City, January 23, 1908. He was elected to the Academy December 2, 1904,—Chair 7. In 1876 he won a scholarship at the Paris Conservatory of Music. He studied piano and composition under Savard and under Marmontel, and afterward studied in Germany. He was for a time a pupil of Raff. At a very early age he played in most of the great cities of Continental Europe. In 1888 he returned to Boston, where he made his first appearance at a Kneisel Quartette Concert. In 1896 the Boston Symphony Orchestra performed his first concerto and his "Indian Suite." In the same year he became Professor of Music at Columbia University. He composed a large number of piano pieces, songs, etc. Among his most popular collections are "New England Idyls," "Sea Pieces," and "Woodland Sketches." His "Indian Suite" and his four sonatas constitute his most important contribution to American music.



Henry James

HENRY JAMES

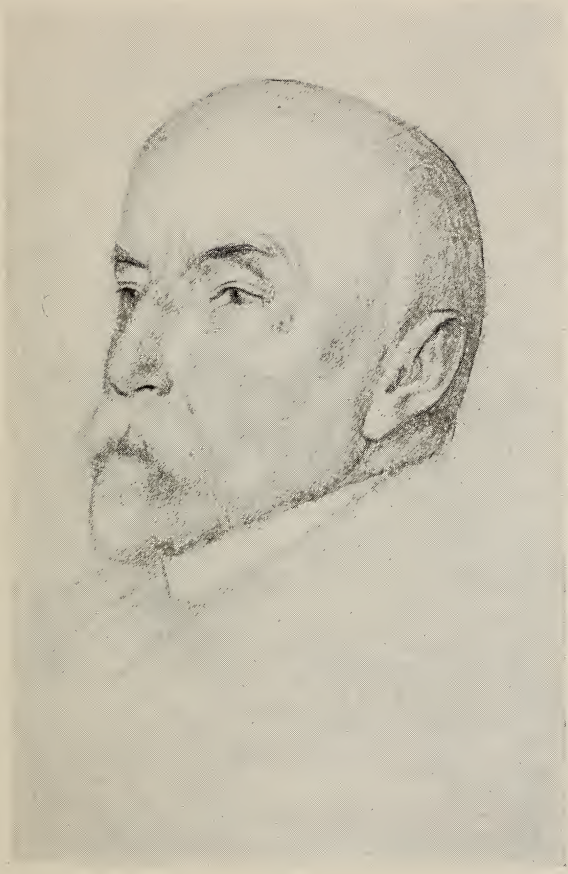
Henry James was born in New York City, April 15, 1843, and died in London, England, February 28, 1916. He was elected to the Academy January 7, 1905, —Chair 8. He lived in Europe with his parents from 1855 to 1859. He returned to America and attended the Harvard Law School for a few months in 1862. He began his literary career in 1865 as a contributor to the American magazines. From 1869 on he spent most of his time in Europe and during his later years resided in Europe and in England. In 1915 he became a naturalized British subject, and in 1916 was decorated by King George V with the Order of Merit. Among his best-known novels are "Daisy Miller," "The Bostonians," "What Maisie Knew," "The Wings of a Dove," and "The Portrait of a Lady." He was the author of many volumes of books of travel and criticism, especially of the French masters of prose.



Charles F. McKim

CHARLES FOLLEN McKIM

Charles Follen McKim was born in Chester County, Pa., August 24, 1847, and died in St. James, Long Island, September 14, 1909. He was elected to the Academy January 7, 1905,—Chair 9. After one term at the Harvard Scientific School he entered the Ecole des Beaux-Arts and took a three-years' course in architecture. His name is especially associated, as architect, with the Boston Public Library, Columbia University Library, the University Club, the J. Pierpont Morgan Library, the War College at Washington and the Pennsylvania Railroad Station of New York City. He was a member of the Congressional Commission for the improvement of the Washington Park system and of the New York Art Commission. He was the founder of the American Academy at Rome. Honorary degrees were awarded him by Harvard University, the University of Pennsylvania, and Bowdoin College, and in 1903 King Edward VII of England conferred upon him the royal gold medal for the promotion of architecture.



Henry Adams

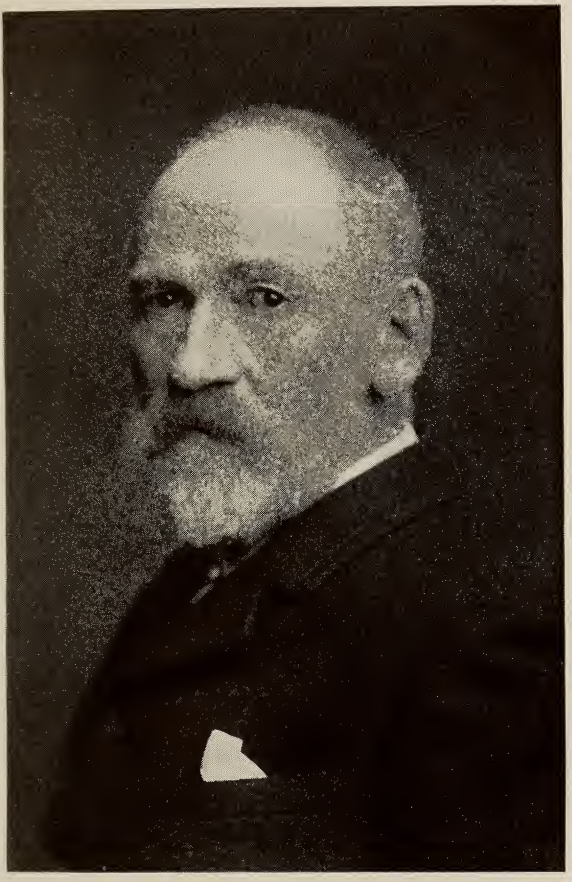
HENRY ADAMS

Henry Adams was born in Boston, Mass., February 16, 1838, and died in Washington, D. C., March 27, 1918. He was elected to the Academy January 7, 1905, —Chair 10. He was assistant professor of history at Harvard from 1870 to 1877 and in 1876 published essays on Anglo-Saxon Law. He was editor of the *North American Review* from 1870 to 1876. In the period between 1889 and 1891 he published "The History of the United States from 1801 to 1817" in nine volumes. He lived abroad at various periods examining European records and unpublished diplomatic correspondence and studying historical and economic problems. Among his works are "A Letter to American Teachers on History," "Life and Writings of Albert Gallatin," "John Randolph," "Historical Essays," "Mont Saint Michel and Chartres," and "The Life of George Cabot Lodge." His last published work was "The Education of Henry Adams."

C. E. Norton.

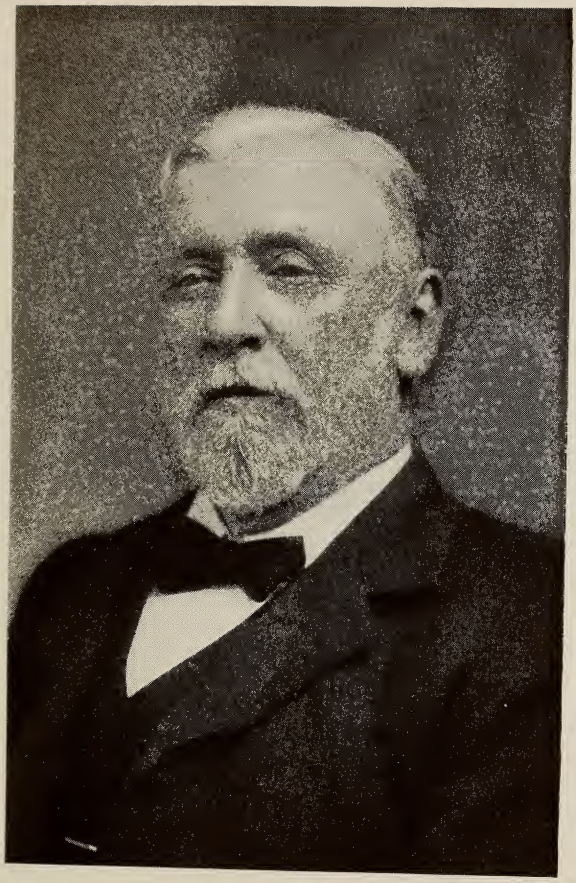
CHARLES ELIOT NORTON

Charles Eliot Norton was born in Cambridge, Mass., November 16, 1827, and died in Cambridge, Mass., October 21, 1908. He was elected to the Academy January 7, 1905,—Chair 11. After graduation from Harvard College in 1840 he entered the East Indian trade and spent some time traveling in India and in Europe. During the Civil War he was editor of the Loyal Publication Society's papers, and in 1864-1868 of the *North American Review*. In 1875 he became Professor of the History of Art in Harvard, holding that position until 1898. He was awarded honorary degrees by Harvard, Cambridge, and Columbia. He was the Founder of the Dante Society of America and of the Archæological Institute of America. Among his published writings are "Considerations on Some Recent Social Theories," "The New Life of Dante," "Notes of Travel and Study in Italy," "Historical Studies of Church Building in the Middle Ages," "The Carlyle-Emerson Correspondence," and "The Life of James Russell Lowell."



JOHN QUINCY ADAMS WARD

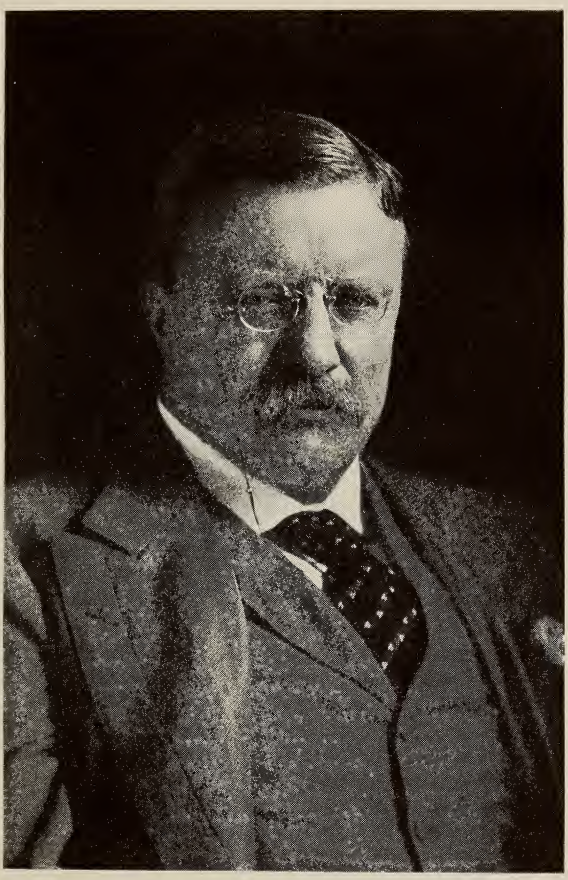
John Quincy Adams Ward was born in Urbana, Ohio, June 29, 1830, and died in New York City, May 1, 1910. He was elected to the Academy January 7, 1905, —Chair 12. In 1857-1859, while in Washington, he modeled busts of Alexander H. Stephens, Joshua R. Giddings, and other statesmen. In 1861 he opened a studio in New York. His Indian Hunter was the first statue in Central Park. He was elected to the National Academy of Design in 1863 and became its President in 1873. He was a founder and trustee of the Metropolitan Art Museum, a charter member and first president of the National Sculpture Society and its Honorary President until his death, a member of the Fine Arts Federation and a trustee of the American Academy at Rome. Among his works are the Good Samaritan, the Citizen Soldier, the Shakespeare, the Pilgrim, the Washington, the Pediment of the New York Stock Exchange, the Greeley, the Beecher, the Lafayette, the Garfield, and the equestrian statues of Generals Thomas, Hancock and Sheridan.



T. R. Lounsbury

THOMAS RAYNESFORD LOUNSBURY

Thomas Raynesford Lounsbury was born in Ovid, N. Y., January 1, 1838, and died in New Haven, Conn., April 9, 1915. He was elected to the Academy January 7, 1905,—Chair 13. After graduation from Yale University in 1859 he wrote biographical sketches for Appleton's Encyclopedia until the Civil War. He was a commissioned officer in the 126th New York Volunteers. At the close of the war he taught as a private tutor and studied Anglo-Saxon and Early English until 1870, when he was appointed instructor in English at the Sheffield Scientific School in Yale University. He was appointed a professor in 1871, and for thirty-three years was Librarian of the school. He edited a Department of English in the Century Dictionary and prepared a student's edition of Chaucer's "Parliament of Fowles." Among his other works are "A History of the English Language," "Life of James Fenimore Cooper," "Studies in Chaucer," and several important works on Shakespeare.



Theodore Roosevelt

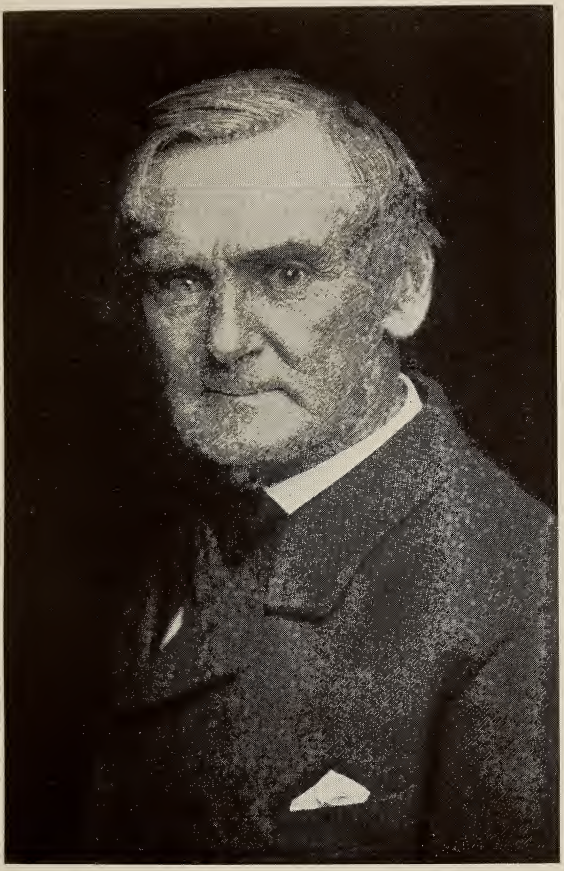
THEODORE ROOSEVELT

Theodore Roosevelt was born in New York City, October 27, 1858, and died in Oyster Bay, N. Y., January 6, 1919. He was elected to the Academy January 7, 1905,—Chair 14. He was graduated from Harvard in 1880. Notwithstanding his active political life, as an Assemblyman in the New York State Legislature, Civil Service Commissioner, Police Commissioner of New York City, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, Lieutenant Colonel of cavalry, Governor of New York, Vice-President of the United States, and President of the United States, he was always the book-lover and naturalist. He published many books, among them "The War of 1812," "The Winning of the West," "Oliver Cromwell," "Hunting Trips of a Ranchman," "African Game Trails," and an autobiography. In 1906 he received the Nobel peace prize. In acknowledgment of his services as an explorer, the Brazilian Government in 1914 named a tributary of the Madeira River "Rio Theodori."

T. B. Aldrich.

THOMAS BAILEY ALDRICH

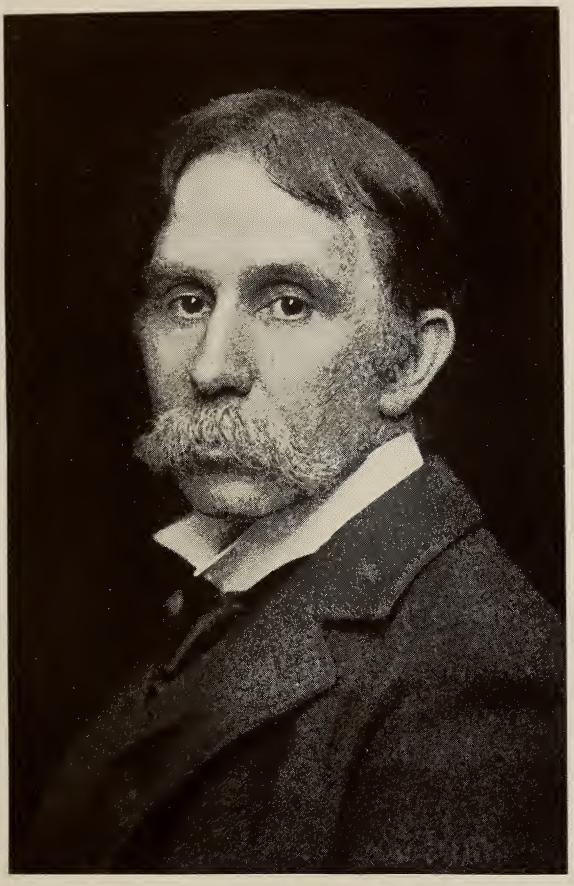
Thomas Bailey Aldrich was born in Portsmouth, N. H., November 11, 1836, and died in Boston, Mass., March 19, 1907. He was elected to the Academy January 7, 1905,—Chair 15. His father's death in 1852 prevented him from attending college, and he entered the field of journalism. He held editorial positions on the New York *Evening Mirror* and the *Home Journal,* and in 1865 became editor of *Every Saturday,* which position he held until 1874. In 1881 he became editor of the *Atlantic Monthly* and occupied that chair for nine years. Among his works are many volumes of poems: "Cloth of Gold," "Songs and Sonnets," "Friar Jerome's Beautiful Book," "Mercedes and Later Lyrics," "Unguarded Gates," "Marjorie Daw and Other People," "Prudence Palfrey," "The Queen of Sheba and Other Stories," "Ponkapog Papers," "The Story of a Bad Boy," "The Stillwater Tragedy," "Judith," "The Sisters' Tragedy," and other poetic dramas.



J Jeffrey

JOSEPH JEFFERSON

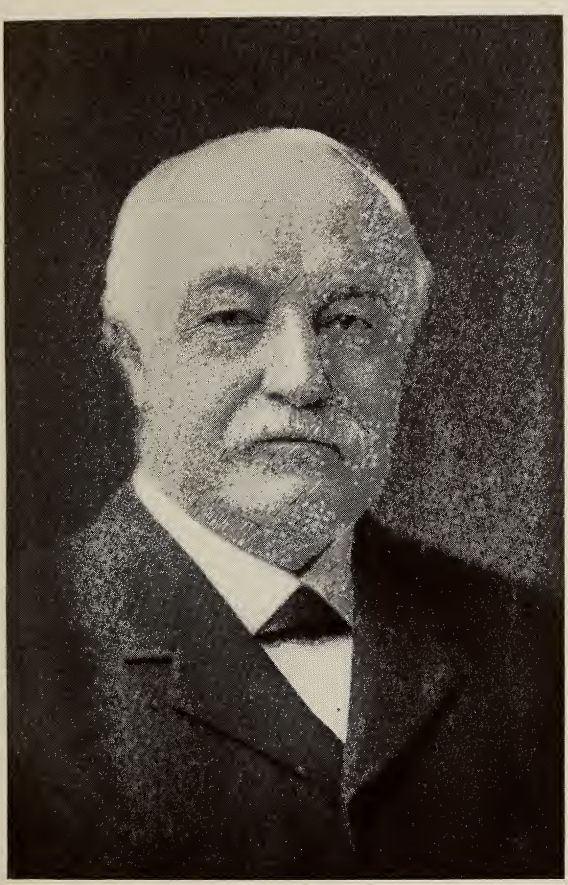
Joseph Jefferson was born in Philadelphia, Pa., February 20, 1829, and died in Palm Beach, Fla., April 23, 1905. He was elected to the Academy April 20, 1905,—Chair 16. He made his first appearance upon the stage at the age of three. He followed the United States Army into Mexico, and upon his return appeared at the Arch Street Theatre in Philadelphia. His creation of Asa Trenchard in "Our American Cousin" eliminated from the stage the traditional caricature of Yankee character. For years he appeared in the title part of Rip Van Winkle, in which part he made himself famous throughout the English-speaking world. Among his other important parts are Caleb Plummer, Bob Acres, and Dr. Pangloss. He was a skilled amateur painter of impressionistic landscapes, and was the author of an autobiography full of adventure and criticism.



R. W. Gilder

RICHARD WATSON GILDER

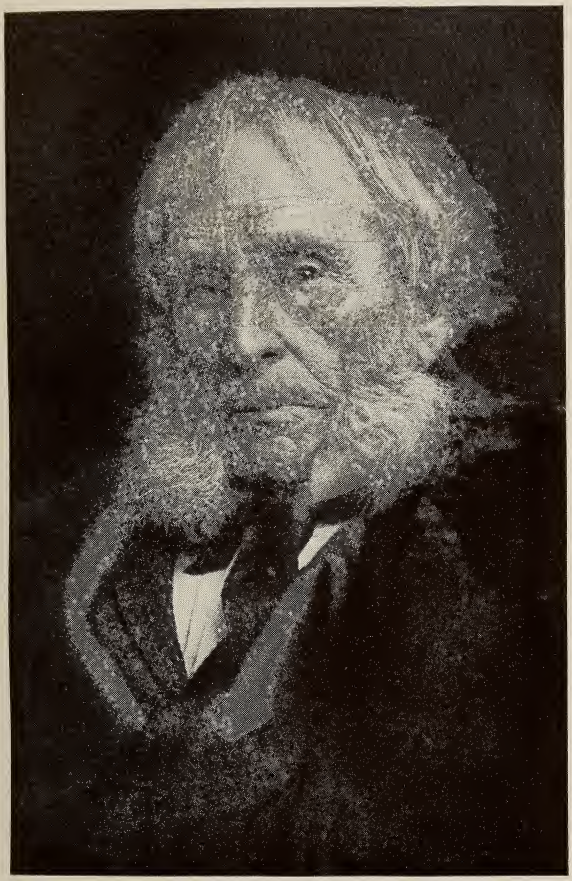
Richard Watson Gilder was born in Bordentown, N. J., February 8, 1844, and died in New York City, November 18, 1909. He was elected to the Academy April 22, 1905,—Chair 18. In early life he was managing editor for the Newark, N. J., *Advertiser,* and subsequently established the Newark *Register.* He became editor of *Hours at Home,* and later when this publication was merged in *Scribner's Monthly* he became the managing editor, and later editor, when the monthly had become *The Century Magazine.* This position he held till the day of his death. He was identified with public affairs as Chairman of the New York Tenement House Commission in 1894, and as a member of the National Civil Service Reform League. He was one of the founders of the Authors' Club, the International Copyright League, and the Society of American Artists. His published writings include "Complete Poems," Household Edition, "Cleveland, A Record of Friendship," "Lincoln, the Leader," etc.



Horace Howard Furness

HORACE HOWARD FURNESS

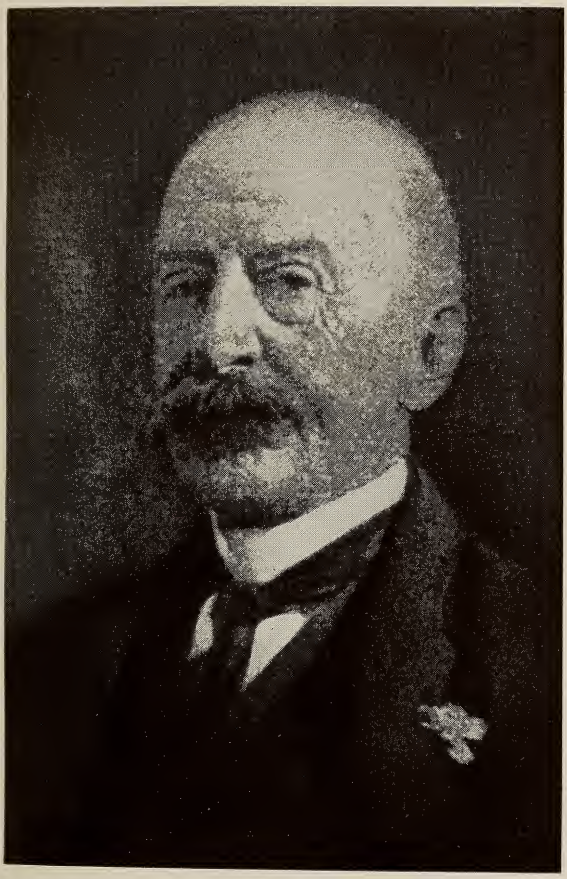
Horace Howard Furness was born in Philadelphia, Pa., November 2, 1833, and died in Philadelphia, Pa., August 13, 1912. He was elected to the Academy April 22, 1905,—Chair 19. He was graduated from Harvard in 1854 and was admitted to the bar in 1859. The honorary degree of Ph.D. was conferred on him by the University of Göttingen in recognition of his services to Shakespearean literature. He also received honorary degrees from Cambridge University, Columbia, Harvard, and Yale. He was the editor of the "New Variorum Edition of Shakespeare," a monumental work which occupied all the later years of his life. He had completed sixteen volumes at the time of his death. In 1910 he received a medal from the founders of the New Theatre for his services to the stage.



John Bigelow

JOHN BIGELOW

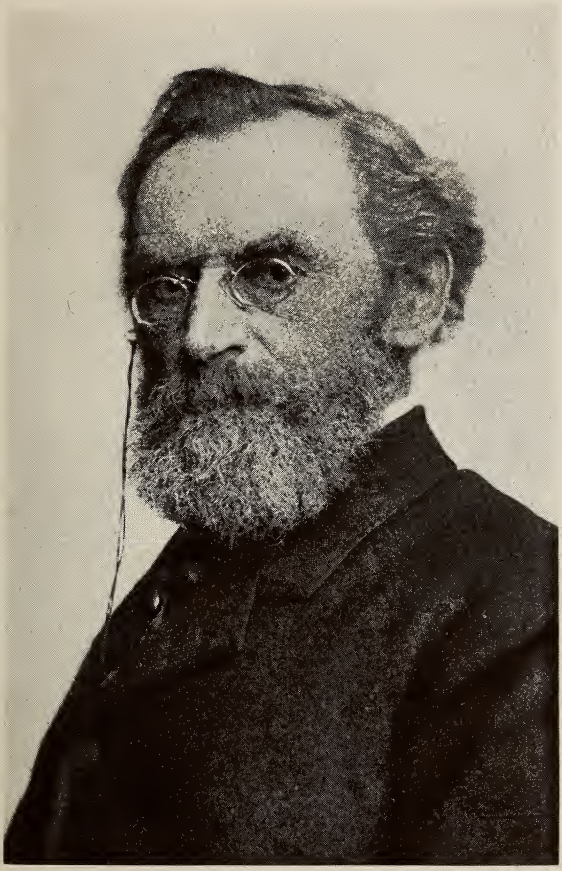
John Bigelow was born in Malden, N. Y., November 25, 1817, and died in New York City, December 19, 1911. He was elected to the Academy April 22, 1905,—Chair 20. He was graduated from Union College in 1835, and from 1849 to 1859 was one of the editors of the New York *Evening Post*, continuing to 1861 as contributor. From 1861 to 1864 he was United States Consul General at Paris and from 1864 to 1867 Minister to France. He served as Secretary of State of New York from 1875 to 1877. He was President of the Consolidated Board of Trustees of the New York Public Library, Astor, Lenox, and Tilden Foundations. His works include "Molinos the Quietist," "France and the Confederate Navy," "Life of William Cullen Bryant," "Life of Samuel J. Tilden," "Some Recollections of Edouard Laboulaye," "The Mystery of Sleep," and "Life of Franklin." He also edited the writings and speeches of Samuel J. Tilden and the complete works of Benjamin Franklin. He wrote five volumes of "Retrospections," two of which were published after his death.



Winslow Homer

WINSLOW HOMER

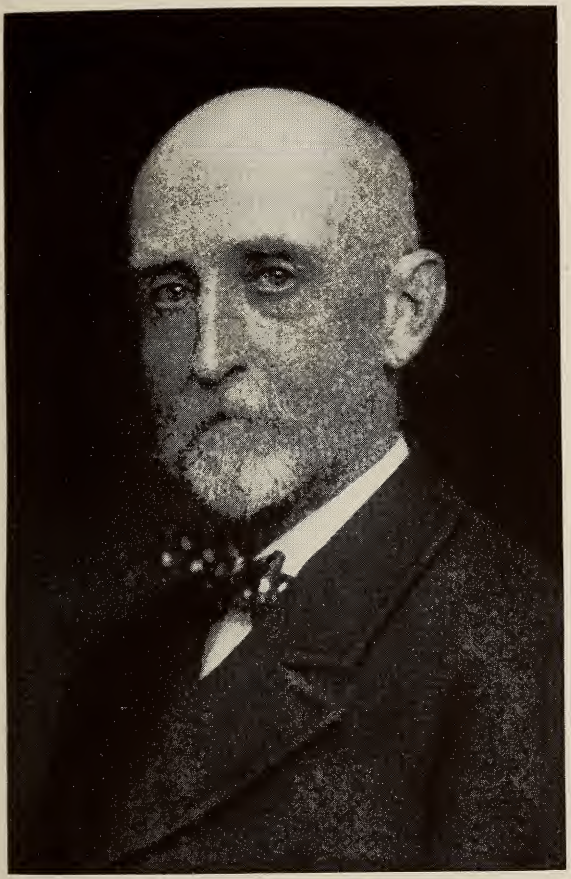
Winslow Homer was born in Boston, Mass., February 24, 1836, and died in Scarboro, Me., September 28, 1910. He was elected to the Academy May 13, 1905,—Chair 21. He studied at the National Academy of Design and later was a pupil of Frederic Rondel. He was sent to the front during the Civil War as a special artist for *Harper's Weekly,* and on his return to New York exhibited his "Prisoners from the Front." In 1865 he was elected a National Academician. Taking up his residence at Scarboro, Me., he began a series of paintings which he worked upon from 1864 to 1884, among them "Home, Sweet Home" and similar studies. In 1884 he began his portrayal of the coast life and coast scenery of New England. Among his works are "The Life Line," "The Look-out," "Eight Bells," "Inside the Bar," "Watching the Tempest," "Perils of the Sea," and "The Maine Coast." He received many medals, among them a medal at the Columbian Exposition in 1893, and a gold medal at the Paris Exposition in 1900.



C. Sarney

CARL SCHURZ

Carl Schurz was born in Liblar, near Cologne, Prussia, March 2, 1829, and died in New York City, May 14, 1906. He was elected to the Academy May 13, 1905,—Chair 22. He was educated at the Gymnasium High School at Cologne and the University of Bonn. In 1852 he came to America and became active in the anti-slavery agitation. Upon the election of Lincoln he was sent as Minister to Spain, resigning his post in 1861 to become Brigadier General of volunteers in the Federal Army. He served one term in the United States Senate. In 1876, President Hayes appointed him Secretary of the Interior. Upon the close of the Hayes administration he became editor of the New York *Evening Post*. Among his works are "A Volume of Speeches," "The Life of Henry Clay," "Abraham Lincoln; An Essay," and his autobiography. His "Speeches, Correspondence and Political Papers," in six volumes, were published in 1913 by the Carl Schurz Memorial Committee.



A. T. Mahan

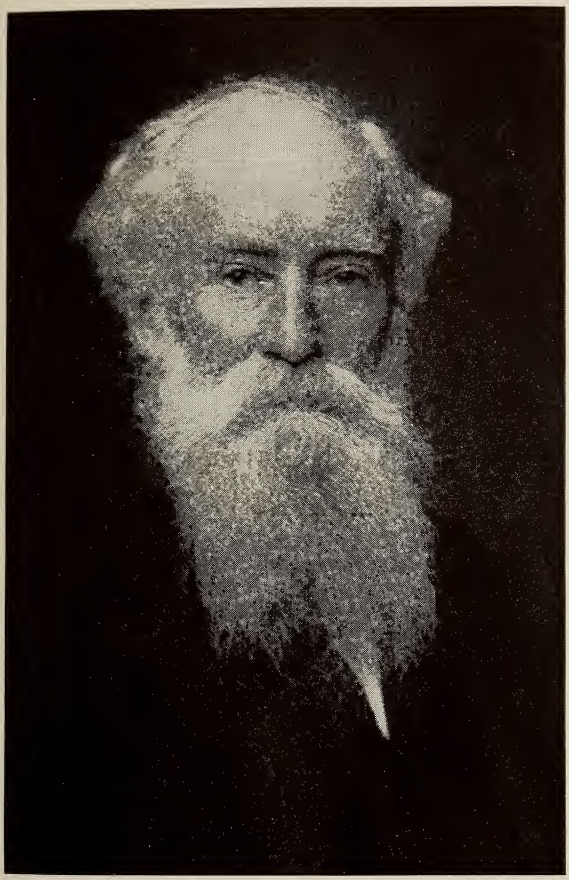
ALFRED THAYER MAHAN

Alfred Thayer Mahan was born in West Point, N. Y., September 27, 1840, and died in Washington, D. C., December 1, 1914. He was elected to the Academy May 13, 1905,—Chair 23. He was graduated from the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis in 1859, and during the Civil War saw service in the South Atlantic and Gulf Squadrons. He was president of the Naval War College at Newport, R. I., from 1886 to 1888 and again in 1892-1893. He was one of the delegates to the Peace Conference at The Hague in 1899. His "Influence of Sea Power on History; 1660-1783" was published in 1890. His distinct contribution to historical science was his demonstration of the determining force which maritime strength has exercised upon the course of general history. In 1897 he was retired from the United States Navy and some years later received the rank of Rear Admiral. Honorary degrees were conferred upon him by Oxford, Cambridge, Harvard, and Yale.

Theodore Roosevelt

JOEL CHANDLER HARRIS

Joel Chandler Harris was born in Eatonton, Ga., December 9, 1848, and died in Atlanta, Ga., July 3, 1908. He was elected to the Academy May 13, 1905,—Chair 24. He began his career on the Forsyth, Ga., *Countryman* and was on the staff of the Savannah *Morning News* from 1871 to 1876. He was connected with the *Atlanta Constitution* for twenty-five years. His published books include "The Folklore of the Old Plantation," "Uncle Remus, His Songs and His Sayings," "Nights with Uncle Remus," "Daddy Jake, the Runaway," "A Little Union Scout," "Stories of Georgia History," "Told by Uncle Remus," "Uncle Remus and Br'er Rabbit," and many novelettes of the Georgia mountaineer's life, including "Mingo" and "Balaam and His Master." His Uncle Remus sketches and songs, which preserve much of the folklore of the old plantation negro, were first printed in the *Atlanta Constitution.*



John Burroughs

JOHN BURROUGHS

John Burroughs was born in Roxbury, N. Y., April 3, 1837, and died near Buffalo, N. Y., March 29, 1921. He was elected to the Academy May 13, 1905,—Chair 26. In his early manhood he taught in village schools of New York and New Jersey. From 1864 to 1873 he worked in the Treasury Department at Washington. From 1873 to 1885 he served as a National Bank Examiner. He early began to write for the magazines. In 1862 he wrote the poem "Waiting." His first book was published in 1867. Most of the material for his nature books was gathered in his native State. His books, however, reveal also first-hand knowledge of Bermuda, the West Indies, Canada, Europe, Alaska, Yellowstone Park, Hawaii, and the Southwest. His works (including two volumes unpublished at the time of his death) number twenty-six volumes, chiefly nature studies and literary and philosophical essays. In 1916 he received the gold medal from the National Institute of Arts and Letters.

Edwin A. Abbey

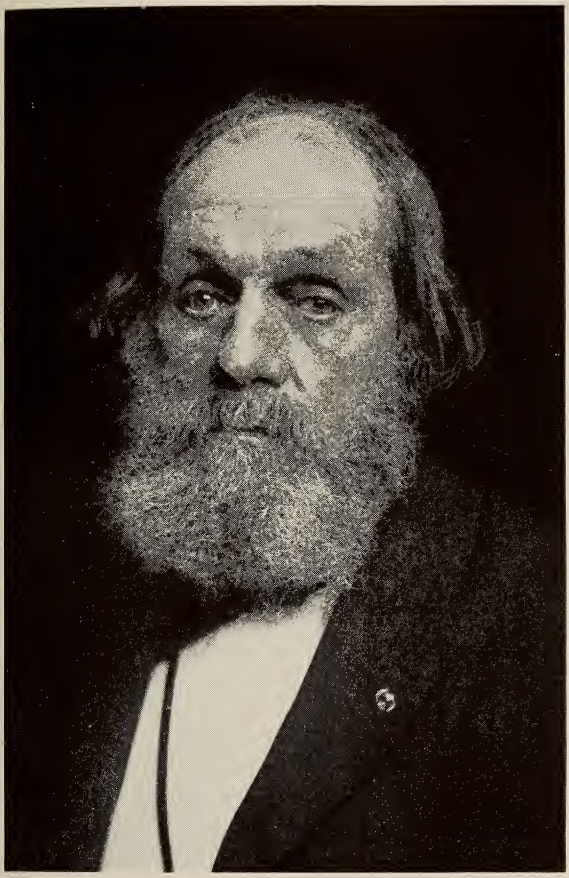
EDWIN AUSTIN ABBEY

Edwin Austin Abbey was born in Philadelphia, Pa., April 1, 1852, and died in London, England, August 1, 1911. He was elected to the Academy May 13, 1905, —Chair 28. He began to illustrate books and magazines at the age of sixteen, and before he was nineteen he entered the Art Department of Harper and Brothers in New York as an illustrator. At the close of 1878 he went to England, where he continued his work, having it published in New York. He was elected an Associate of the Royal Academy in 1896, a full member in 1898, and a member of the National Academy of Design in 1901. He received honorary degrees from Yale University and the University of Pennsylvania, was elected corresponding member de l'Institut de France, and was the recipient of many other honors. Edward VII commissioned him to paint the Coronation scene in Westminster Abbey. He painted a series of decorations for the State Capitol of Pennsylvania, and his "Quest of the Holy Grail," which he completed in 1901, is one of the chief mural decorations in the Boston Public Library.

Horatio Parker

HORATIO PARKER

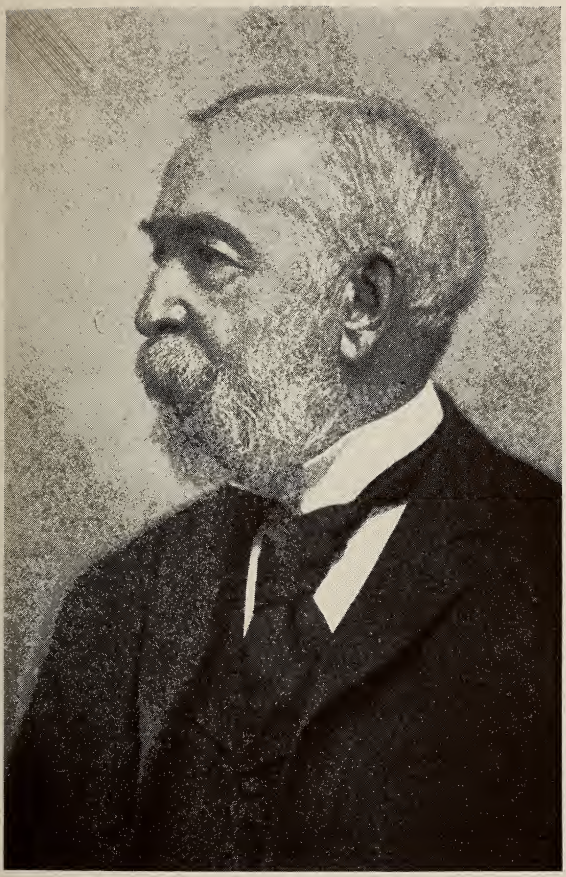
Horatio Parker was born in Auburndale, Mass., September 15, 1863, and died in Cedarhurst, Long Island, December 18, 1919. He was elected to the Academy May 13, 1905,—Chair 29. In 1882 he went to Munich and remained there for three years, receiving honors. Upon his return to New York City he became the organist of Holy Trinity Church and in 1893 organist of Trinity Church in Boston. In 1894 he was appointed director of the School of Music at Yale University and held that position until his death. Among his best known compositions are the cantatas "King Trojan" and "The Kobolds," the oratorios "St. Christopher" and "Hora Novissima." He was awarded a prize by the National Conservatory of Music in 1893. In 1902 he received the degree Mus. Doc. from Cambridge University, following the performance there of several of his compositions. In 1911 he won a prize for the best American opera, entitled "Mona."



Edward E. Hale

EDWARD EVERETT HALE

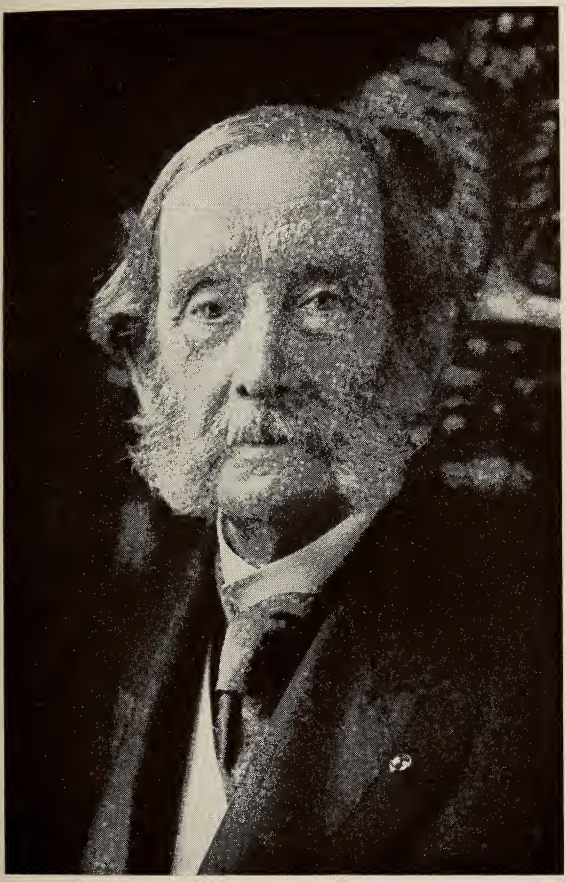
Edward Everett Hale was born in Boston, Mass., April 3, 1822, and died in Boston, Mass., June 10, 1909. He was elected to the Academy January 28, 1908, —Chair 16. He was educated at the Boston Latin School and Harvard College, and later studied theology. He became pastor of the South Congregational Society in Boston in 1856, serving in that capacity until 1901, when he became its pastor emeritus, serving until his death. For several years he edited *Old and New*. During his later years he was Chaplain of the United States Senate. He is the author of "The Man Without a Country," "My Double and How He Undid Me," "In His Name," "The Brick Moon," and more than seventy other stories, as well as several novels. He was also a constant worker in the field of American history and contributed to several of the larger collective works on that subject. The main interest of his later years was the cause of universal peace and the establishment of an international tribunal.



D. C. Gilman

DANIEL COIT GILMAN

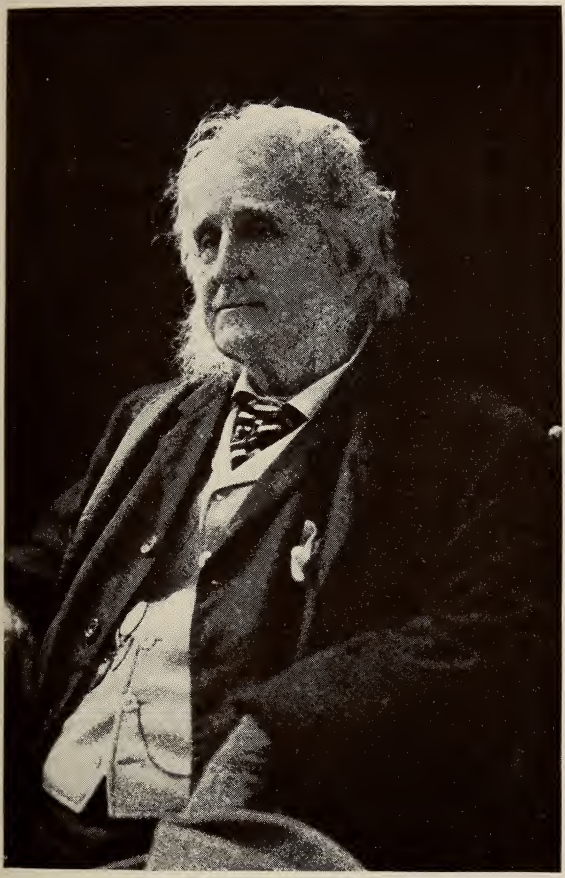
Daniel Coit Gilman was born in Norwich, Conn., July 6, 1831, and died in Norwich, Conn., October 13, 1908. He was elected to the Academy January 28, 1908,—Chair 15. He was graduated from Yale College in 1852; was Professor of Physical and Political Geography in Yale from 1856 to 1872, and President of the University of California from 1872 to 1875. When Johns Hopkins University was founded in Baltimore in 1874, he was elected its first president and served until 1901, when he resigned. He was first president of the Carnegie Institution, also Director of the Johns Hopkins Hospital. In 1896-1897 he was a member of the Venezuela Boundary Commission. He was President of the Oriental Society, 1893 to 1896, and Vice-President of the Archæological Institute of America, Executive Officer of the Maryland Geological Survey, and President of the National Civil Service Reform League. Among his works are "Life of James Monroe," "University Problems," and "Life of James Dwight Dana."



Thomas Wentworth Higginson

THOMAS WENTWORTH HIGGINSON

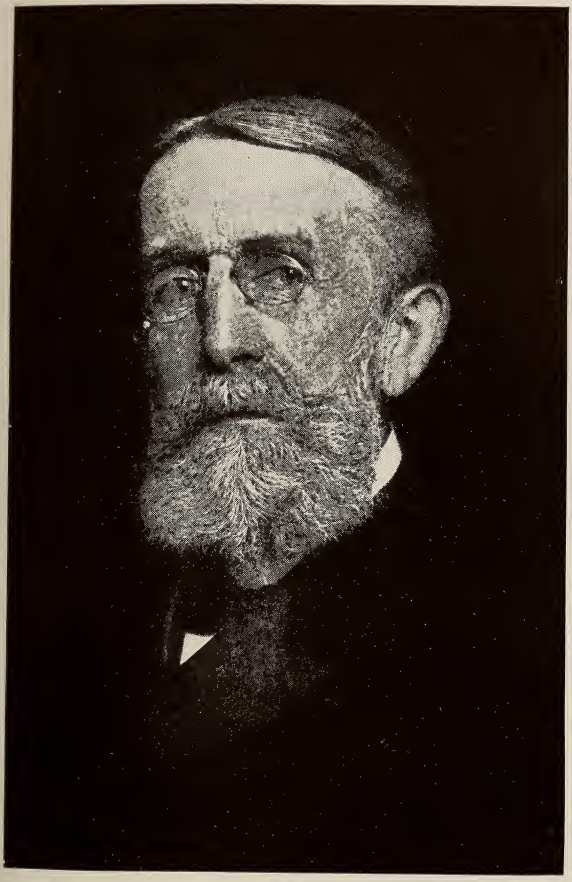
Thomas Wentworth Higginson was born in Cambridge, Mass., December 22, 1823, and died in Cambridge, Mass., May 9, 1911. He was elected to the Academy January 28, 1908,—Chair 2. He was graduated from Harvard in 1841 and from Harvard Divinity School in 1847. Early in the Civil War he served as captain in a company of Massachusetts volunteers. In November, 1862, he was commissioned colonel of the first regiment of freed slaves. He was a life-long and consistent advocate of woman suffrage and of the higher education of women. He was the Lowell lecturer on American Literature in Boston in 1902. His novel "Malbone" appeared in 1869. Among his works are "Outdoor Papers," "Atlantic Essays," "Army Life in a Black Regiment," and "Cheerful Yesterdays." He was the author of several histories and biographies and some verse, as well as of several translations.



Donald G. Mitchell

DONALD GRANT MITCHELL

Donald Grant Mitchell was born in Norwich, Conn., April 12, 1822, and died in New Haven, Conn., December 15, 1908. He was elected to the Academy January 28, 1908,—Chair 31. After being graduated from Yale College in 1841, he studied law in New York. He took the prize given by the New York Agricultural Society for a plan of farm buildings. Upon his return from a tour of the continent he published "French Gleanings, or a New Sheaf from the Old Fields of Continental Europe,' by Ike Marvel." In 1853 he was appointed United States Consul to Venice. He was one of the judges of industrial art at the Centennial Exposition of 1876, and also United States Commissioner to the Paris Exposition of 1878. Besides his essays and stories of travel he was the author of a series of literary papers which he published under the general title of "English Lands, Letters and Kings." Many of his books appeared under the name of "Ike Marvel," the best known of which are "Reveries of a Bachelor" and "Dream Life."



Andrew D. White.

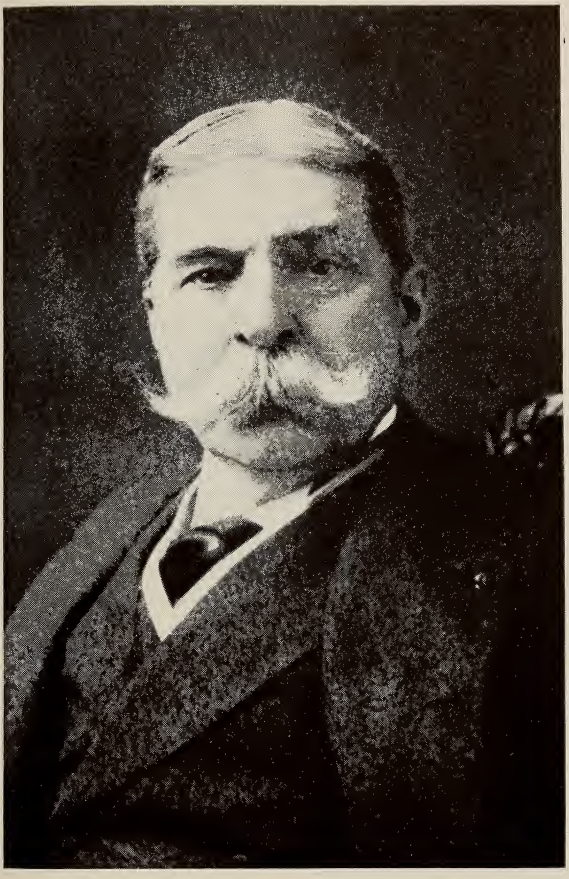
ANDREW DICKSON WHITE

Andrew Dickson White was born in Homer, N. Y., November 7, 1832, and died in Ithaca, N. Y., November 4, 1918. He was elected to the Academy January 28, 1908,—Chair 32. He was graduated from Yale in 1853 and spent three years abroad. He was an attaché of the United States Legation at St. Petersburg, Russia, from 1854 to 1855. Upon his return to the United States he became Professor of History and English Literature in the University of Michigan. In 1867 he accepted the presidency of Cornell University, maintaining his connection there until 1885. For his services at the World's Exposition at Paris in 1878 he received the officer's Cross of the Legion of Honor, and in 1881 served as United States Minister to the German Empire. From 1892 to 1894 he was Minister to Russia, and from 1897 to 1902 Ambassador to Germany. He published many historical works and many addresses and lectures upon educational, historical, and political subjects.

Julia Ward Howe

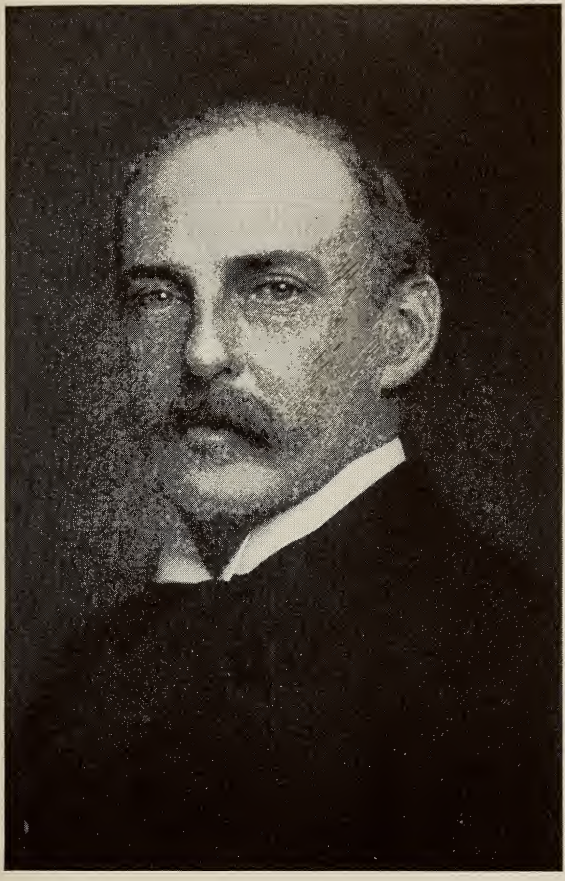
JULIA WARD HOWE

Julia Ward Howe was born in New York City, May 27, 1819, and died in Portsmouth, R. I., October 17, 1910. She was elected to the Academy January 28, 1908,—Chair 36. With her husband, S. G. Howe, she edited the Boston *Commonwealth*, an anti-slavery paper, contributing also to the New York *Tribune* and the *Anti-Slavery Standard*. She edited the *Woman's Journal*, was one of the founders of the New England Women's Club, president of the Association for the Advancement of Women, and of the Boston Authors' Club. In 1872 she was delegate to the World's Prison Reform Congress in London. She founded The Women's Peace Association and, single-handed, tried to raise a Peace Crusade. In 1874 she instituted "Mother's Day," to be devoted to the advocacy of peace, a festival observed for many years. Her writings include "Passion Flowers," "Words for the Hour," "Later Lyrics," "From Sunset Ridge," and several volumes of travels and essays. Her principal legacy is the "Battle Hymn of the Republic."



FRANCIS HOPKINSON SMITH

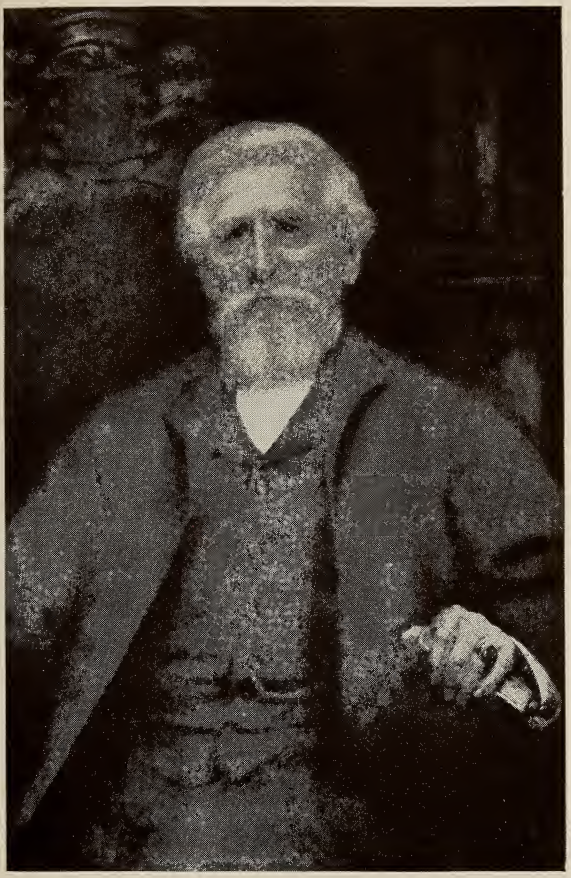
Francis Hopkinson Smith was born in Baltimore, Md., October 23, 1838, and died in New York City, April 7, 1915. He was elected to the Academy January 28, 1908,—Chair 40. Educated as a mechanical engineer, he became a contractor and planned and supervised the building of numerous works. He built for the United States Government the sea wall around Governor's Island, another at Tompkinsville, Staten Island, and the Race Lighthouse off New London. He laid the foundation and the pedestal for the Statue of Liberty in New York Harbor, and in 1879 he built the Block Island breakwater. He was also an artist, particularly in water colors and charcoal. Among his published works are "Old Lines in New Black and White," "Well-worn Roads," "A White Umbrella in Mexico," "A Book of the Tile Club," "A Day at Laguerre's," "The Fortunes of Oliver Horn," "Caleb West," and "Colonel Carter of Cartersville."



F. Marion Crawford

FRANCIS MARION CRAWFORD

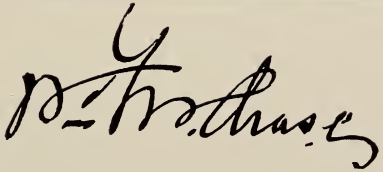
Francis Marion Crawford was born in Bagni di Lucca, Italy, August 2, 1854, and died in Sorrento, Italy, April 9, 1909. He was elected to the Academy January 28, 1908,—Chair 41. He was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, and afterward studied Sanskrit and other subjects in various European schools. In 1879-1880 he was editor of the Allahabad *Indian Herald* and for nearly twenty years subsequent resided mainly in Italy. He published more than fifty novels; among them are "Mr. Isaacs," "Zoroaster," "Marzio's Crucifix," "With the Immortals," "Don Orsino," "In the Palace of the King," "Via Crucis," "Prima Donna," "The White Sister," and "Gleanings from Venetian History." In recognition of his work as a writer the French Academy bestowed upon him the Monbrun prize and a gold medal.



Henry Lee Esq.

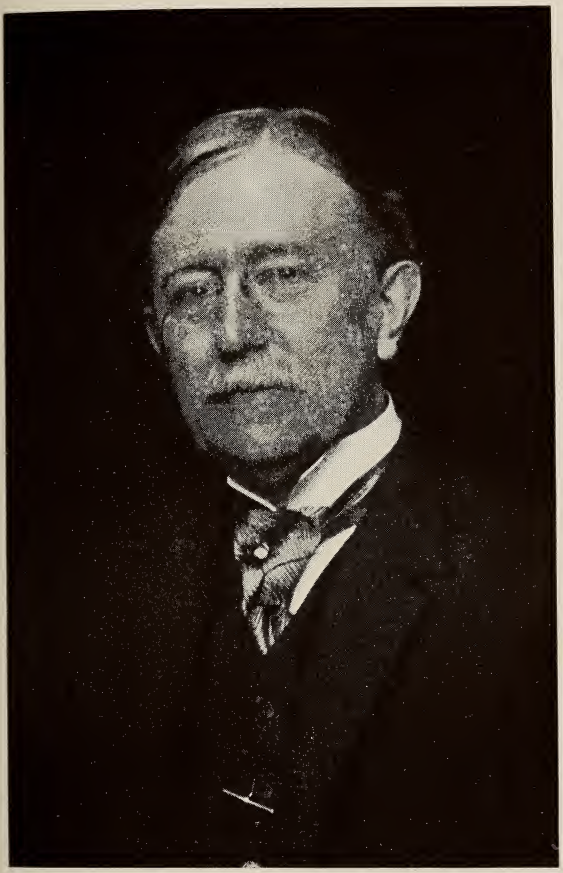
HENRY CHARLES LEA

Henry Charles Lea was born in Philadelphia, Pa., September 19, 1825, and died in New York City, October 24, 1909. He was elected to the Academy January 28, 1908,—Chair 42. During the Civil War he was a member of the Union League Club, and rendered conspicuous service to the Federal Government. Following the Civil War, he wrote numerous pamphlets. In 1871 he founded and was made president of the Citizens Municipal Reform Association of Philadelphia. His first contribution to literature was made when he was fourteen years of age. In 1857 he published in the *North American Review* the first of a series of articles on the Middle Ages. Among his other works are "An Historical Sketch of Sacerdotal Celibacy in the Christian Church," "Studies in Church History," and "History of the Inquisition of the Middle Ages." Harvard and the University of Pennsylvania conferred upon him the degree of LL.D.



WILLIAM MERRITT CHASE

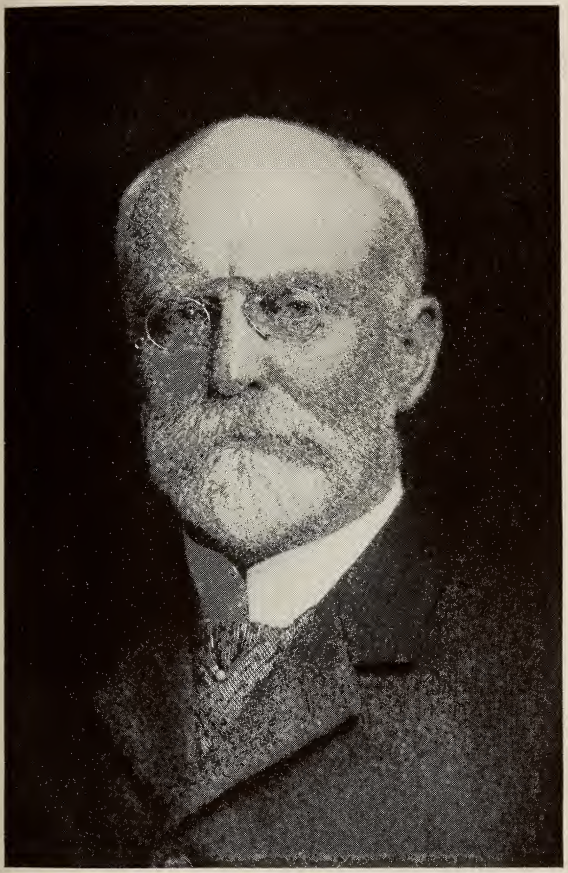
William Merritt Chase was born in Franklin, Ind., November 1, 1849, and died in New York City, October 25, 1916. He was elected to the Academy January 28, 1908,—Chair 44. He studied painting at the National Academy in New York and subsequently in Europe. Examples of his works are in the Metropolitan Museum of Art, the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, Brooklyn Institute Museum, and many other museums. In 1912 he was awarded the Proctor prize. He was appointed instructor at the Brooklyn Art School in 1881 and elected a National Academician in 1890. He was President of the Society of American Artists for many years. His canvases "Ready for the Ride," "The Apprentice," and "The Court Jester" are among his earlier works. His later works include "American Fish," "Flying Clouds," "Portrait of an Artist," "Portrait of Mrs. J.," "Studio Interior," "The Orangery," "The Portrait of Mrs. H.," and "Just Onions." He was the recipient of many medals, the Order of St. Michael, etc.



H. W. Mabie

HAMILTON WRIGHT MABIE

Hamilton Wright Mabie was born in Cold Spring, Putnam County, N. Y., December 13, 1845, and died in Summit, N. J., December 31, 1916. He was elected to the Academy January 28, 1908,—Chair 46. He was graduated from Williams College in 1867 and from the Columbia Law School in 1869. In 1879 he joined the editorial staff of the *Christian Union,* now the *Outlook,* and later became its associate editor. His essays and criticisms were published in many magazines and newspapers. Among his published works are "Norse Stories Retold from the Eddas," "Nature in New England," "My Study Fire," "Short Studies in Literature," "Under the Trees and Elsewhere," "Backgrounds of Literature," "Shakespeare, Poet, Dramatist, and Man," "Introductions to Notable Poems," and "Japan To-day and To-morrow," and several books for children. Under the Carnegie Peace Foundation he went as Exchange Professor to Japan in the winter of 1912-1913. He received honorary degrees from Williams, Union, and several other colleges.



Bronson Howard

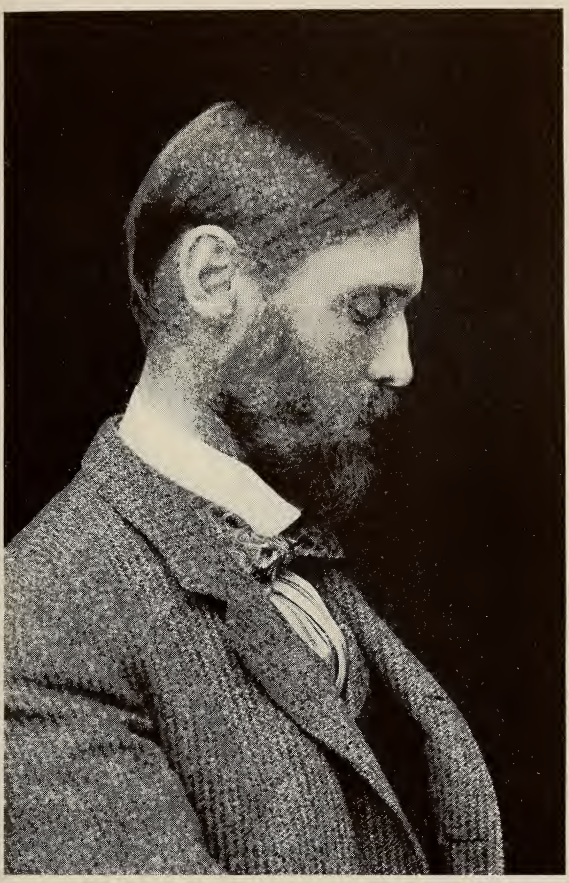
BRONSON HOWARD

Bronson Howard was born in Detroit, Mich., October 7, 1842, and died in Avon-by-the-Sea, N. J., August 4, 1908. He was elected to the Academy January 28, 1908,—Chair 47. Instead of entering college he served for five years on New York newspapers, and in 1864 his drama "Fantine" was produced in Detroit. "Saratoga" was produced in New York in 1870. Among his best-known plays are "The Banker's Daughter," "Young Mrs. Winthrop," "The Henrietta," "Met by Chance," "Shenandoah," "Aristocracy," and "Peter Stuyvesant," in which he had Brander Matthews as a collaborator. He was the earliest American dramatist to establish a position in the theatres of London. He was for several years president of the American Dramatists' Club.

Wm Vaughan Moody

WILLIAM VAUGHN MOODY

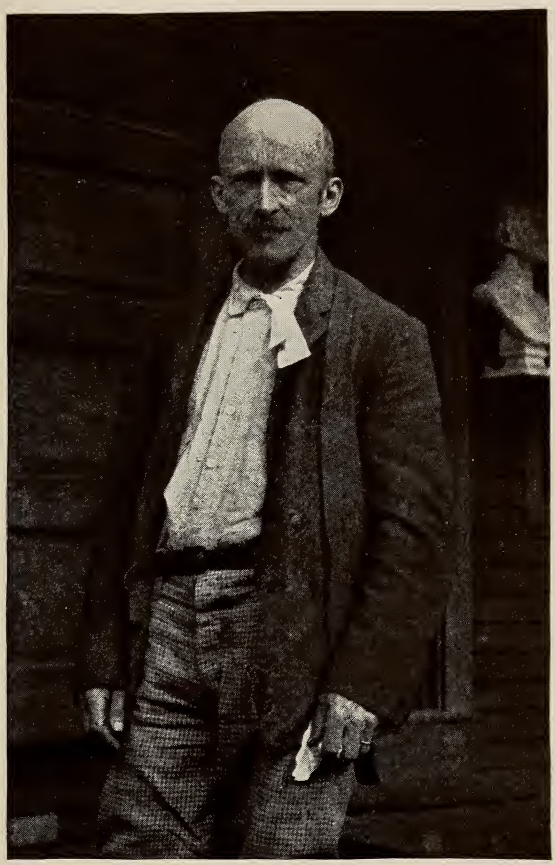
William Vaughn Moody was born in Spencer, Ind., July 8, 1869, and died in Colorado Springs, Colo., October 17, 1910. He was elected to the Academy November 7, 1908,—Chair 7. When seventeen years of age he entered the Riverview Academy at Poughkeepsie, and in 1889 entered Harvard, where he completed the requirements for a degree in three years. He was one of the editors of the *Harvard Monthly*. In 1894 Harvard awarded him, besides the degree of A.M., the Bowdoin prize for a thesis on "The Origin of Sir Philip Sidney's Arcadia." He was professor of English Literature in the University of Chicago until May, 1903, when he resigned his position to devote himself to his own work. Among his works are "The Masque of Judgment," 1901; "Poems," 1901; "The Fire-Bringer," 1903; "The Great Divide," 1906; "The Faith Healer," 1908; his collected works were published in 1912. He edited several English text-books, and contributed articles to the *Atlantic Monthly* and other magazines.



Kenyon Cox.

KENYON COX

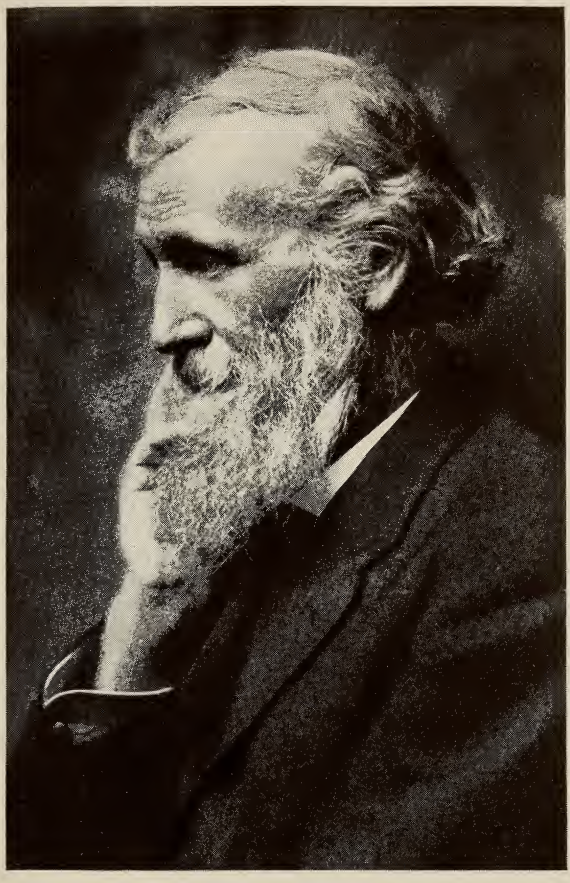
Kenyon Cox was born in Warren, Ohio, October 27, 1856, and died in New York City, March 17, 1919. He was elected to the Academy November 7, 1908,—Chair 24. He studied in Cincinnati, in the Pennsylvania Academy of Design, and in Paris from 1879 to 1884, where he was a pupil of Carolus Duran and Gérôme. In 1883 he settled in New York. He executed important decorative work in the Library of Congress at Washington, in the State capitols of Minnesota, Iowa and Wisconsin, and in many other public buildings. He received the Medal of Honor for mural painting from the Architectural League. He is represented by pictures in the National Gallery of Art, Washington; the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York; and many other public collections. He received honorary degrees from several colleges. He published six volumes of critical essays dealing with various phases of painting, besides numerous reviews and magazine articles.



A. H. Thayer

ABBOTT HANDERSON THAYER

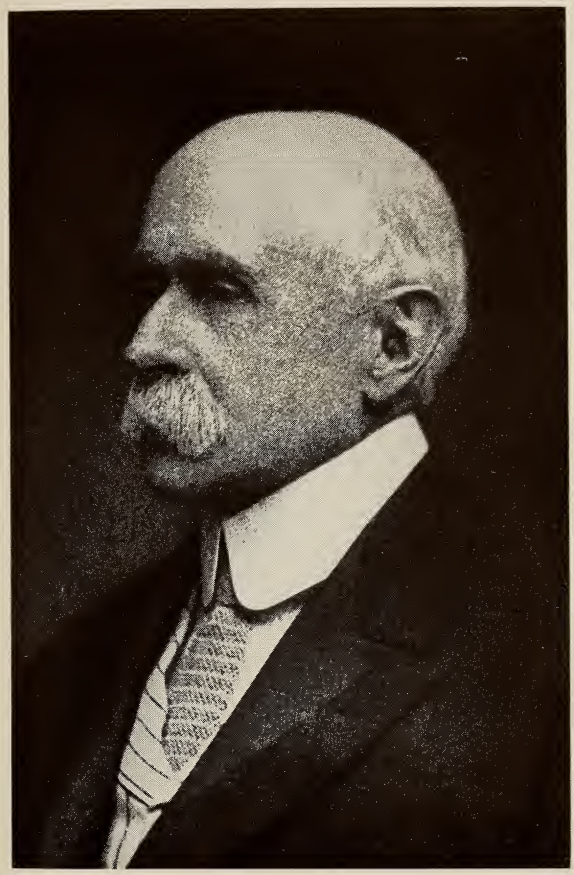
Abbott Handerson Thayer was born in Boston, Mass., on August 12, 1849, and died in Monadnock, N. H., May 29, 1921. He was elected to the Academy October 20, 1909,—Chair 15. His study of natural history, especially of birds, began very early; before he was nine he had begun the habit of trying to paint them. He painted dogs' and cats' portraits, cattle and landscape till, after four years in Paris (1875-1879 at the Ecole des Beaux Arts), he returned home and painted human beings. Among his principal works are "The Virgin Enthroned," "Caritas," "A Virgin," "Stevenson Memorial," and "Winged Figures." He is represented in the Fine Arts Galleries of Washington, New York, Boston, Cleveland, and in Bowdoin and Smith Colleges. In 1896 he published "The Law which Underlies Concealing Coloration." His other discoveries were set forth in 1909 in "Concealing Coloration in the Animal Kingdom," written by his son. The principles therein stated were used by the combatants on both sides in the World War.



John Muir

JOHN MUIR

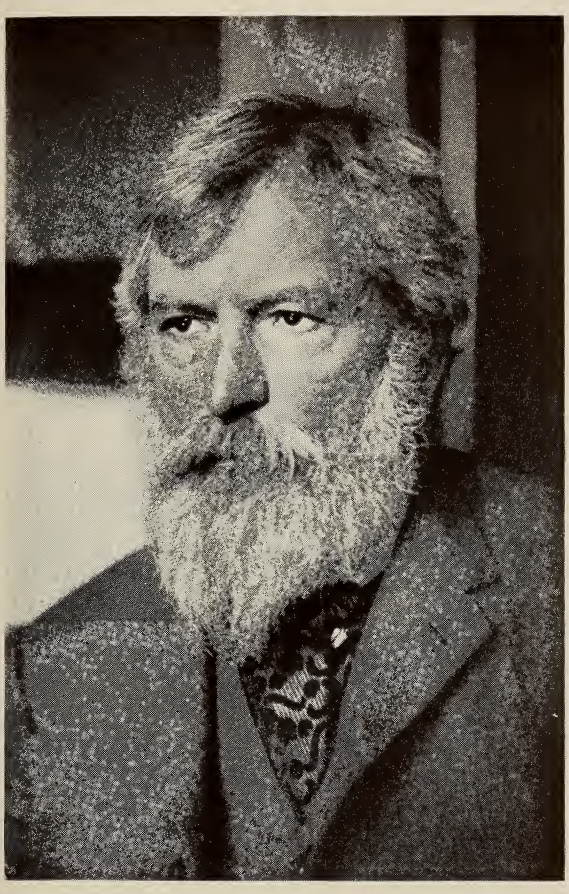
John Muir was born in Dunbar, Hatingtonshire, Scotland, April 21, 1838, and died in Martinez, Cal., December 24, 1914. He was elected to the Academy October 20, 1909,—Chair 11. In 1849 he was brought by his family to the United States. After his graduation from the University of Wisconsin he made a tour of South America and Alaska. He made his permanent home in California. His first botanical and geological excursions were made in Wisconsin, Indiana, Michigan, and Canada. Later he penetrated the swamps of Florida, and then began a systematic exploration of the Yosemite Valley region, later effecting the establishment of the Yosemite and the Sequoia National Parks. His books deal with the mountain ranges, glaciers, forests, rivers, botanical and animal life of the Western mountains. Among his books are "The Mountains of California," "Our National Parks," "Stickeen, the Story of a Dog," and "Steep Trails."



Charles F. Adams

CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS

Charles Francis Adams was born in Boston, Mass., May 27, 1835, and died in Washington, D. C., March 20, 1915. He was elected to the Academy October 20, 1909,—Chair 31. He was graduated from Harvard in 1856 and served throughout the Civil War in the cavalry, being brevetted Brigadier General at the close of the war. He wrote a series of papers on "The State and the Railroads" for the *Atlantic Monthly* and was the author of several works on railroads as well as a number of biographical sketches. In 1890 he published "The Life of Richard Henry Dana," in two volumes. He published several works on the early history of Massachusetts, and in 1893 brought out "Massachusetts; Its Historians and History." In 1900 he published "Charles Francis Adams" (Statesman Series). He was president of the Massachusetts Historical Society and of the American Historical Association. He contributed largely toward planning and establishing the Metropolitan Park System in Massachusetts.



H. M. Alden

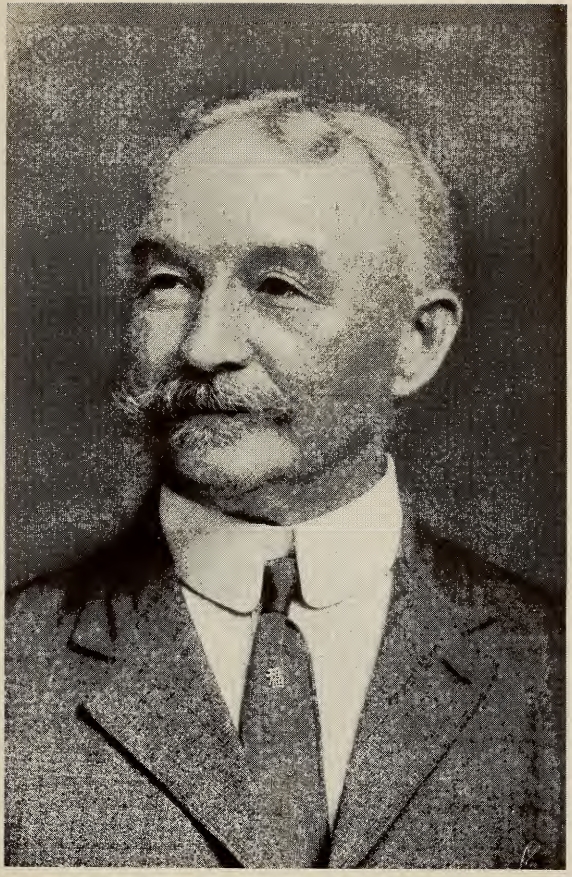
HENRY MILLS ALDEN

Henry Mills Alden was born in Mount Tabor, Vt., November 11, 1836, and died in New York City, October 7, 1919. He was elected to the Academy June 1, 1910,—Chair 41. After graduation from Williams College, he attended the Andover Theological Seminary and received a license to preach, but was never ordained. He became managing editor of *Harper's Weekly* in 1863 and in 1869 the editor of *Harper's Magazine,* which position he held continuously up to the time of his death, and for eighteen years, from 1900 to 1918, contributed to it the Editor's Study. He was always interested in the classics, particularly in the philosophy and religion of the ancients. In the winter of 1863-64 he delivered twelve lectures at the Lowell Institute, Boston, on "The Structure of Paganism." He was the author of "The Ancient Lady of Sorrows," "God and His World," "The Study of Death," and "Magazine Writing and the New Literature."

John W. Alexander

JOHN WHITE ALEXANDER

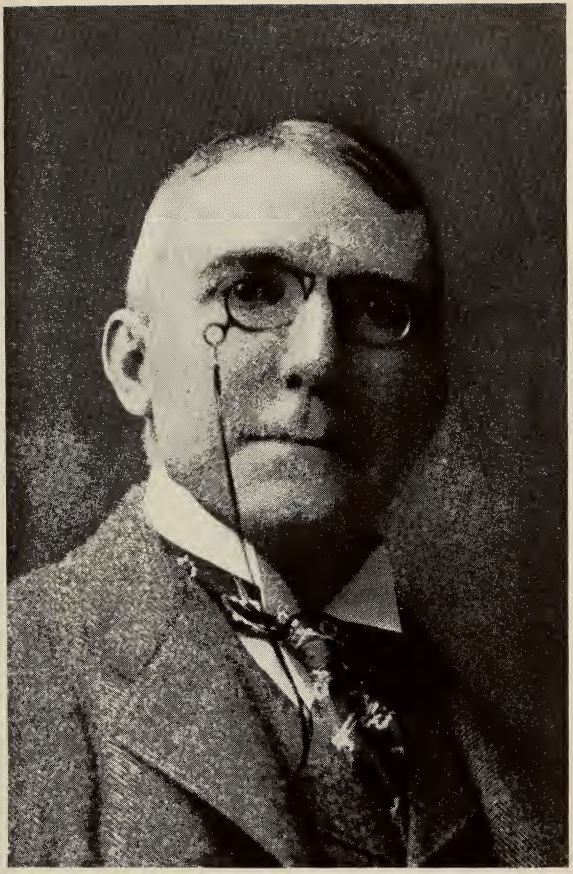
John White Alexander was born in Allegheny City, Pa., October 7, 1856, and died in New York City, May 31, 1915. He was elected to the Academy June 1, 1910,—Chair 42. From 1874 to 1877 he was connected with *Harper's Magazine*. From 1877 to 1880 he studied at the Royal Academy of Fine Arts, at Munich, and with Duveneck in Venice and Florence. In 1880 he returned to America. He was awarded prizes and gold medals in all the chief expositions in the United States, and in Paris in 1900. He was made Societaire of the Societe Nationale des Beaux Arts and Chevalier of the Legion of Honor, and founded and was honorary member of numerous European societies. He was President of the National Academy of Design. His works were mainly in portraiture and mural decoration. His murals are in the Library of Congress and Carnegie Institute in Pittsburgh. Whitman, Joseph Jefferson, Stevenson, Rodin, and many other celebrities were among his sitters.



F. D. Millet

FRANCIS DAVIS MILLET

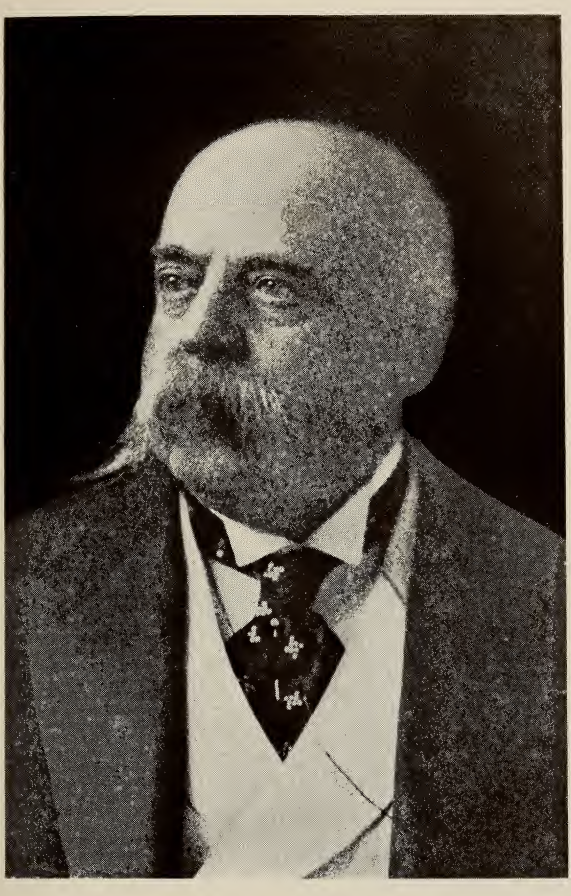
Francis Davis Millet was born in Mettapoisett, Mass., November 3, 1846, and went down on the *Titanic,* April 15, 1912. He was elected to the Academy November 9, 1910,—Chair 5. He served as a drummer boy in the Civil War, was graduated from Harvard, and in 1869 attended the Royal Art Academy at Antwerp. While there he was appointed Secretary of the Massachusetts Commission to the World's Fair at Vienna. He acted as a war correspondent during the Russo-Turkish War in 1877 and received from Roumania the Iron Cross, and from Russia the Military Crosses of St. Anne and St. Stanislaus. He was a juror of fine arts at the World's Fair in Paris in 1878. In 1885 he received a medal from the New Orleans Exposition, and in 1887 from the American Art Association. Among his works are portraits of Charles Francis Adams, Jr., and Samuel Langhorne Clemens, and paintings entitled "Bashi Bazouk," "The Window Seat," and "A Difficult Duet," etc.



— J W Riley

JAMES WHITCOMB RILEY

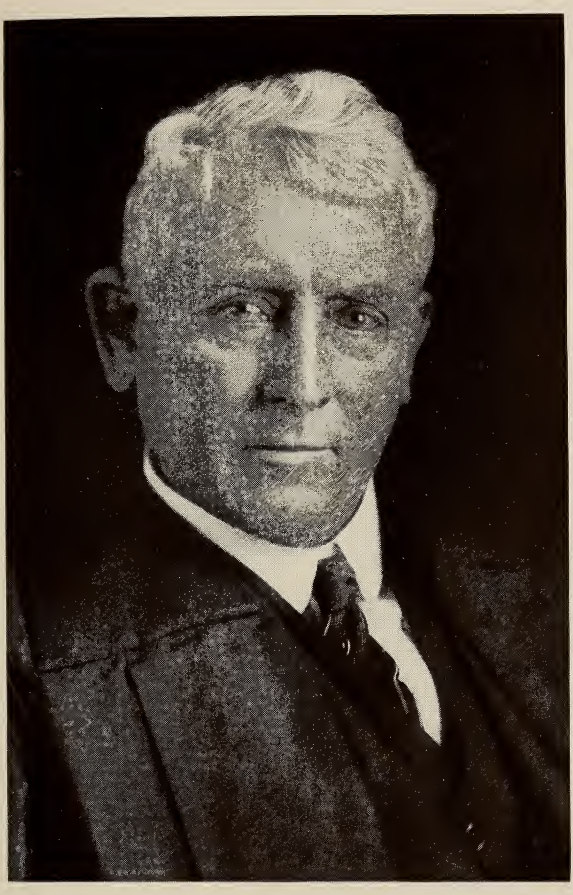
James Whitcomb Riley was born in Greenfield, Ind., October 7, 1849, and died in Indianapolis, Ind., July 22, 1916. He was elected to the Academy January 25, 1911,—Chair 21. He left school early and adopted a wandering life, acquiring the language and dialect of the Hoosiers, which later he put into verse, becoming known as "The Hoosier Poet." Among his books are "The Old Swimmin'-Hole," "Afterwhiles," "Old-Fashioned Roses" (published in England), "Rhymes of Childhood," "Sketches in Prose," "Poems Here at Home," "A Child World" (autobiographical), "The Lockerbie Book," "The Hoosier Book," the Biographical Edition of His Complete Works (1913). Some of his best loved poems are "An Old Sweetheart of Mine," "Out to Old Aunt Mary's," "Little Orphant Annie," "Good-Bye, Jim," "The Raggedy Man," "When the Frost is on the Pumpkin," "The Prayer Perfect," "Away," and "When My Dreams Come True." He received Honorary Degrees from Yale University, Wabash College and the universities of Pennsylvania and Indiana.



Geo. B. Arch

GEORGE BROWNE POST

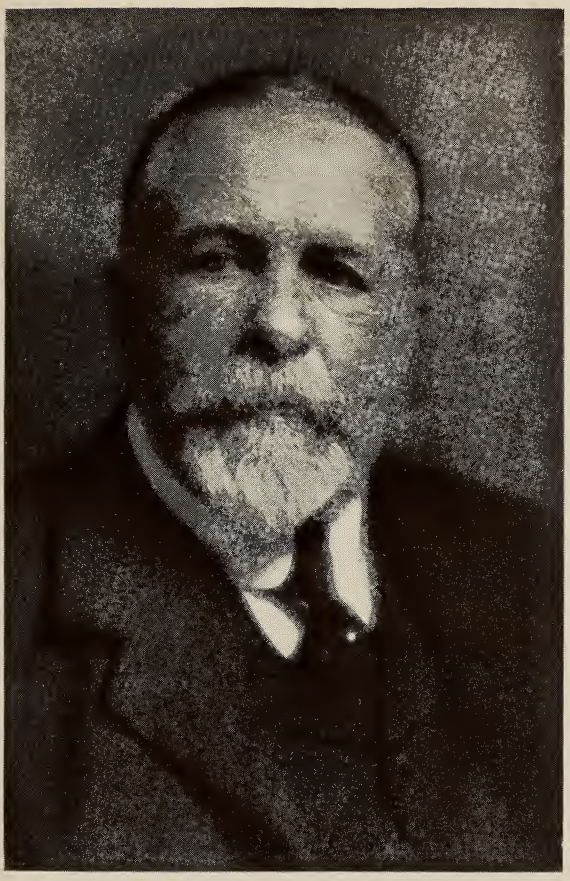
George Browne Post was born in New York City, December 15, 1837, and died in Bernardsville, N. J., November 28, 1913. He was elected to the Academy December 14, 1911,—Chair 4. He was educated at Churchill's Military School, Sing Sing, N. Y., and the Scientific School, New York University, graduating in 1858 as civil engineer. He studied with R. M. Hunt, 1858-60. He became Captain and later Lieutenant Colonel of the 22nd Regiment, having served as aide on General Burnside's staff. He was a Fellow of the American Institute of Architects, its President from 1896 to 1898, and received its gold medal in 1910. In 1911 he became a Chevalier de la Legion d'Honneur. He was Honorrary Corresponding member of the Royal Institute of British Architects and Academician of the National Academy of Design. Among the buildings designed by him are the New York Produce Exchange, New York Stock Exchange, Prudential Life Insurance buildings, Wisconsin State Capitol, and the College of the City of New York.



J Alden Weir

JULIAN ALDEN WEIR

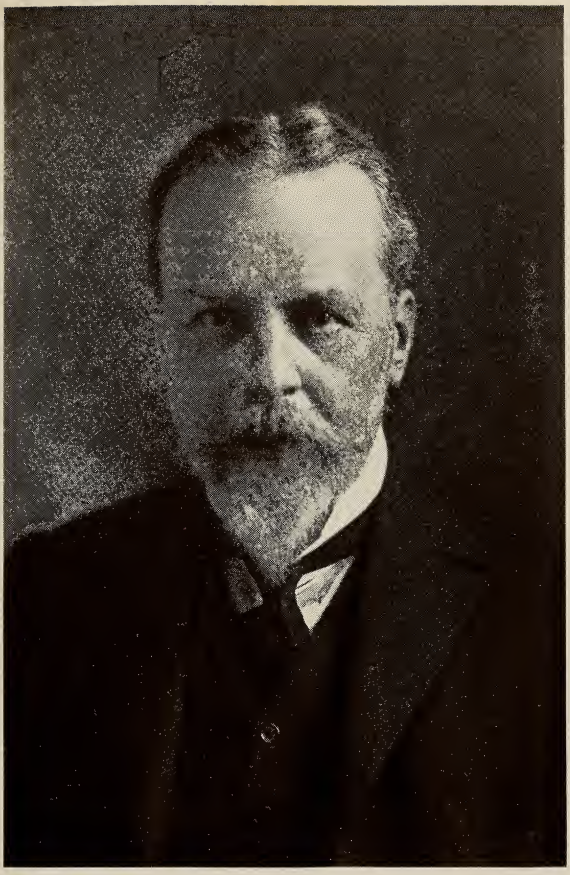
Julian Alden Weir was born in West Point, N. Y., August 30, 1852, and died in New York City, December 8, 1919. He was elected to the Academy November 18, 1915,—Chair 31. He studied with his father and in 1883 was a pupil of Gérôme in Paris. He was awarded a two thousand dollar prize at one of the prize fund exhibitions of the American Art Association, and he received honorable mention at the Salon and medals at the Paris Exposition of 1889. He was one of the founders of the Society of American Artists. In 1886 he became a National Academician, and in 1915 he became president of that society. He is represented in the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York City by "Idle Hours," "The Green Bodice," and "The Red Bridge." His pictures include "The Building of the Dam," "The Donkey Ride," "The Gray Bodice," "A Gentlewoman," "Pan and the Wolf," and "The Border of the Farm."



G. L. Pives.

GEORGE LOCKHART RIVES

George Lockhart Rives was born in New York City, May 1, 1849, and died in Newport, R. I., August 18, 1917. He was elected to the Academy November 18, 1915,—Chair 42. He was a graduate of Columbia and received degrees from Trinity and Cambridge, in England, and from Amherst College and Princeton University. He was admitted to the bar in 1874 and practised in New York. He was Assistant Secretary of State in 1887-1889. He was a member of the New York Rapid Transit Commission and of the commission to revise the charter of Greater New York; from 1902 to 1904 he was corporation counsel for New York City. He served many years as Trustee of Columbia College and was chairman of the board for ten years. He was a trustee of the Astor Library, the Lenox Library, and the New York Public Library, and president of the Board of Governors of the New York Hospital. He was the author of "The United States in Mexico, 1821-1848," and of numerous articles and pamphlets.



Bernard Wondel

BARRETT WENDELL

Barrett Wendell was born in Boston, Mass., August 23, 1855, and died in Boston, Mass., February 8, 1921. He was elected to the Academy November 15, 1916,—Chair 8. He was graduated from Harvard in 1877 and in 1880 was appointed Instructor in English. He was Assistant Professor of English from 1888 to 1898, Professor of English from 1898 to 1917, when he resigned, and an overseer of the college at the time of his death. His best known books are "English Composition," "Cotton Mather," "William Shakspere," "A Literary History of America," "The France of Today," and "The Traditions of European Literature." He was a trustee of the Boston Athenæum, a member of the Massachusetts Historical Society, and a Fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. In 1902 and 1903 he was Clark Lecturer at Trinity College, Cambridge, England; in 1904 and 1905 Lecturer at the Sorbonne and other French universities. He received honorary degrees from Harvard, Columbia, and Strasbourg.

καὶ μὴν ἀρθμὸν
ἔξοχον σοφισ-
-μάτων
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